

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 27,738

PARIS, MONDAY, MARCH 20, 1972

Established 1887

Gallup Poll

Humphrey Leads Among Democrats

By George Gallup

Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N. J., March 19.—The latest nationwide survey, completed just before the recent New Hampshire and Florida primaries, shows Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota for the first time to be the top nomination choice of Democratic voters nationwide.

This survey, which simulates a nationwide presidential primary, shows Sen. Humphrey leading the field with 35 percent of the vote, to 28 percent for Sen. Edmund Muskie of Maine. In January, Sen. Humphrey trailed Sen. Muskie as the top nomination choice by the margin of 10 percentage points. But by February, Sen. Humphrey had cut Sen. Muskie's lead to three percentage points.

When Gov. George Wallace of Alabama is included in the latest list of Democratic possibilities on the basis of his plan to run in state primaries as a Democrat, Sen. Humphrey continues to hold a lead over Sen. Muskie, by about the same margin.

Gov. Wallace currently has a solid hold on third place on a national basis, winning 15 percent of the vote of Democrats. The results reported are based on interviews with 612 Democrats nationwide, out of a total sample of 1,567 adults, 19 and older. Interviews were conducted between March 3 and 5.

Each Democrat was asked the following question: "Which one of the people on this list would you like to see nominated as the Democratic candidate for President in 1972? And who is your second choice? Here are the latest results with Wallace not included:

Choices of Democrats	Nationwide
(With Wallace not in list)	
Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey	35%
Sen. Edmund Muskie	28%
Mayor John Lindsay	8%
Sen. George McGovern	5%
Sen. Eugene McCarthy	4%
Sen. Henry Jackson	3%
Rep. Shirley Chisholm	2%
Sen. Vance Hartke	1%
Mayor Sam Yorty	1%
No preference	8%

Following are the choices of Continued on Page 2, Col. 7.



Sen. Humphrey



Sen. Muskie

Catholics On Parade In Belfast

30,000 Evade Troops, Armor

BELFAST, March 19 (UPI).—Thirty thousand Catholics maneuvered around British troops and armor today as they marched in Belfast, demanding an end to internment of Irish Republican Army suspects and withdrawal of soldiers from Ulster streets.

British paratroopers, armored cars and light tanks clustered into position on streets leading to the announced march route. At the last minute, organizers from the militant Northern Resistance Movement and the Civil Rights Association switched the route and led marchers through side routes to Casement Park.

Irish Republic Colors. All the Andersonstown district displayed the Irish Republic colors—green, white and orange. Many homes also displayed green shamrock flags, the center of the shamrocks scarred with the black numerals 12, a sign of mourning for the 12 killed Jan. 30 in Londonderry's "Bloody Sunday" after a parade.

In a speech at Casement Park, William Farrell, Andersonstown civil resistance leader, accused right-wing former Home Affairs Minister William Craig of a "sole and purposeful invitation to murder." In Mr. Craig's pledge to Protestants yesterday that "if the politicians fail it would be our job to liquidate the enemy."

Mr. Craig spoke yesterday as a meeting of his Ulster Young Movement in Ormeau Park, a rally which attracted at least 70,000 supporters to the largest Protestant turnout in Ulster since 1916, when Protestants met to protest home rule for Ireland. Center of attention at the Protestant rally yesterday was a force of young men in blue denim combat jackets and peaked caps, some wearing military ranks in the center of Ormeau Park.

Mr. Farrell said Mr. Craig's meeting constituted an example of persons who broke the law and will remain unprosecuted. "Last year, 12 women were sent to prison for wearing combat jackets and that, according to the law, constitutes an illegal uniform," Mr. Farrell said.

Rally Next Sunday. Other speakers called on Catholics and civil rights supporters from throughout Ulster and the Irish Republic to assemble next Sunday in South Armagh on the border for the largest civil rights rally ever staged in Ulster.

During the Casement Park rally, a bomb blasted windows in a nearby building, but caused no casualties, police said.

In other incidents: ● Earlier, a blast of gunfire from the Catholic Unity Flats apartment complex wounded a youth in the stomach and ended a battle between youths from neighboring Protestant Shankill Road and Unity Flats residents.

● A Catholic opposition member of Parliament, Austin Currie, 31, said gunmen fired a shot at him and his wife at their home at Dungannon last night. Patrick Devlin, another Catholic MP, said yesterday that gunmen tried to assassinate him Friday night.

Trafalgar Square Ban. LONDON, March 19 (Reuters).—The government has banned demonstrations connected with the Northern Ireland problem from Trafalgar Square.

The decision was revealed after the Anti-Internment League—an organization against the rule of arrest and detention without trial in Northern Ireland—said they had been banned from using the square on March 28.



AU REVOIR—French President Georges Pompidou (right) with British Prime Minister Edward Heath at Northolt airport yesterday after their weekend meeting at Chequers.

With Mutual-Defense Clauses

India and Bangladesh Sign Treaty

By Sydney H. Schanberg

DACCA, March 19 (UPI).—India and Bangladesh today signed a friendship treaty containing mutual-defense clauses similar to those in the treaty the Indians signed with the Soviet Union last August, thus linking the three nations in a kind of collective security arrangement.

Collective security for Asian countries under the Soviet aegis is an idea that Moscow has been promoting since 1969. The key defense language in the India-Bangladesh treaty, which was kept as the surprise announcement to mark the conclusion of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's two-day visit to Bangladesh, said: "In case either party is attacked or threatened with attack, the contracting parties shall immediately enter into mutual consultations in order to take appropriate effective measures to eliminate the threat and thus insure the peace and security of their countries."

Although this is technically a defense arrangement for each side to help the other, in reality it is a treaty for the protection of Bangladesh by India's large military machine. If India were attacked, there is little that Bangladesh, with its meager defense force, could do for India.

The Indian prime minister and her Bangladeshi counterpart, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, also signed a joint declaration covering their talks, in which they "looked note of the forces threatening the security, stability and territorial integrity of countries of the region," a reference, sources from both countries said, to Pakistan, China and the United States.

But it seemed clear from the joint declaration and from their recent public remarks that the two prime ministers were talking in particular of the Nixon administration.

The declaration pledged their determination to "counter efforts by interested countries to reverse the course of history."

China and the United States are the only two major nations not to have recognized Bangladesh, formerly the eastern wing of Pakistan, although Washington is apparently moving in that direction now. The new Bengali nation came into being as a result of India's military victory over Pakistan in their two-week war last December, after an eight-

Continued on Page 2, Col. 3

Warns Mujib on Biharis

Bhutto Offers to Talk If India Releases Prisoners of War

KARACHI, March 19 (AP).—President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto of Pakistan today appealed to India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi to release Pakistani prisoners of war and said that he wanted a dialogue with India.

Mr. Bhutto told a huge crowd in Lahore that "if Mrs. Gandhi wishes to remain the sister of Pakistanis, she should release her brothers, the Pakistani prisoners, at once."

"We want to live in peace with India. I appeal to Indira to join hands with me to fight poverty in the subcontinent."

The Kashmir problem will remain so long as there is no attempt to solve it by India," he said. "Pakistan will never forget about it. The Kashmiri people will not forget their right to exercise self-determination."

He asked Mrs. Gandhi to "respond to his appeal," in the interest of peace on the subcontinent.

On Bangladesh, Mr. Bhutto said that Sheikh Mujibur Rahman "behaved at once upon the inhuman treatment and murders of Bengalis in Bangladesh. If the murders of Biharis are not stopped, it will not be possible for me to give a guarantee of security and safety of Bengalis in West Pakistan."

"If Mujib wants repatriation of Bengalis, let him talk to me directly. Why should he come through Mrs. Gandhi? After all, till yesterday we were one. It should make no difference if we stand separated today."

"I am prepared to talk to him directly. He is my brother. It was I who saved him from the gallows when he was a prisoner of former President Mohammed Yahya Khan."

Soviet Quarrel Ended. MOSCOW, March 19 (UPI).—President Bhutto left Moscow yesterday after a two-day visit (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Pigeons a Peril, Venice Plans To Export Some

VENICE, March 19 (UPI).—Venice has decided to get rid of some of its 100,000 pigeons by exporting them to cities that might want them.

The pigeons so beloved by tourists are in fact a threat to art and health, Mayor Giorgio Longo said in issuing a decree for the thinning out of the pigeon population. He said the birds' droppings are seriously damaging buildings and monuments and have sometimes spread infectious diseases among humans, with some cases resulting in death.

Mr. Longo ordered city workers to net large numbers of pigeons in the city center. They will be exported to cities which have applied for them or freed in the countryside.

The decree also banned the feeding of pigeons outside certain listed places.

Pompidou Visit To Heath Ends in General Accord

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, March 19 (UPI).—Prime Minister Edward Heath and President Georges Pompidou of France ended two days of talks with general agreement today on the major goals of an enlarged European Economic Community, but apparently still at odds on some of the methods to achieve them.

The informal discussions, held this sunny weekend at Chequers, Mr. Heath's official country home, were described as relaxed and friendly, with both leaders "thinking along the same lines." The issues that they could not agree on were left for the summit meeting of European leaders in October.

Apart from the substance, the meeting carried significance as another step toward improving long-stained relations between the two countries. The two leaders last met in May, 1971, when they cleared the way for the acceptance of Britain's bid to join the community.

A key question left unsettled in the talks was French insistence that a new political structure for the community be based in Paris rather than Brussels. The British are arguing for "closely linked" institutions and feel that political and economic centers should be in one place, Brussels.

The prime minister and the president agreed to disagree on the issue, on the ground that France and Britain are only two of the 10 members in an enlarged community. They left the matter for the summit meeting.

Another issue unresolved was the strengthening of the powers of the European Parliament at Strasbourg. They merely agreed that the summit meeting should discuss whether the parliament's effectiveness is sufficient.

Such differences between Mr. Heath and Mr. Pompidou over evolving community institutions were not unexpected. In general, the British are in favor of stronger, more centralized institutions, including the parliament, while the French feel that they are strong enough.

Apart from their concern over supranationalism, the French do not share Britain's desire for strong, energetic EEC institutions. In general, Mr. Pompidou believes that real power should continue to lie with the executive branches of the member governments.

Informed sources said that during the six hours of talks over yesterday and today, the two leaders devoted much of their time to discussing moves toward economic and monetary reform, trade, the relationship of the community to other countries, including the United States, and further steps toward European cooperation in industry and trade. The sources said the leaders felt it was "premature" to take up European defense policies.

Mr. Pompidou's decision to call a French referendum on the entry of Britain, Ireland, Norway and Denmark into the European Common Market was dealt with only (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

What the officials termed a "particularly helpful" French memorandum states that the European Commission is one of the best frameworks for anti-pollution cooperation—although it warns of the delicate balance between protecting the environment and upsetting international trade.

The Netherlands has made no practical or legal objection to the aims of the commission document and it stressed that the commission should be closely associated with the international commission against pollution on the Rhine. This body has no power of decision and is not able to commit governments to anti-pollution expenditures.

The commission will hold discussions with Britain and other applicant countries but no major objections are expected from them.

The Rhine is regarded as a test case of member countries' good faith.

Worst Hanoi Battle Loss of Year

180 Reds Reported Slain Near Laos

From Wire Dispatches

SAIGON, March 19.—North Vietnamese troops yesterday suffered their heaviest reported battle loss of the year in mountains around the A Shau Valley near the Laotian border, a Saigon military spokesman said today.

In another operation, on the Ho Chi Minh Trail in southern Laos, three U.S. airmen were rescued after 50 U.S. planes engaged enemy troops from about noon yesterday until noon today to hold them off so the rescues could be effected.

In the action near the A Shau Valley, the North Vietnamese lost 127 men in an attack on a government outpost 19 miles southwest of Hue, the Saigon spokesman said.

Another 53 bodies were found killed by air strikes called in during the battle in support of the government's 1st Infantry Division.

It was the fourth big clash since last Monday on the eastern rim of the lush valley, a North Vietnamese stronghold, and brought the Communist death toll in the week there to over 400, the Saigon command claimed. South Vietnamese losses were put at 20 dead and 80 wounded.

More than 1,000 crack Communist troops, believed to be from North Vietnam's 308th and 324th Divisions, made their attack on the government outpost after first pounding the area with 180 rounds of mortar fire.

South Vietnamese military sources consider that yesterday's attack and other assaults last week are part of a new campaign

to break out of the mountains to the coastal plain north and south of Hue.

In the Ho Chi Minh Trail incident, Air Force Capt. Stephen Boretsky and Lt. David Breskman were shot down shortly before noon yesterday in an OV-10 light observation plane while spotting targets on the trail.

A third airman, taking part in the rescue attempt, was shot down and rescued almost immediately. He was piloting an A-1 propeller-driven Skyraider fighter-bomber.

Navy planes from Seventh Fleet carriers and Air Force C-130 gunships put down a protective cover of fire until, after two unsuccessful attempts, the airmen were rescued about noon today by a helicopter.

Capt. Boretsky said the bombs dropped by the U.S. planes were so close that he "felt the shrapnel falling from the air bursts."

In Quang Nam province, the Saigon command said, 19 Communists were killed in a clash with an element from the 2d Infantry Division, a few miles from the coast. Government losses were reported as one dead.

A U.S. Air Force A-37 jet returning from a combat mission overshoot the runway at Bien Hoa Air Base, 15 miles northeast of Saigon, Friday, killing the pilot.

The U.S. 7th Air Force confirmed earlier reports that North Vietnamese tanks had been destroyed in Laos. A total of 15 were destroyed and 14 damaged between March 3 and 8 in southern Laos. Two of those destroyed were Russian-built T-54s or T-55s—the best North Vietnamese has.

A U.S. spokesman said yesterday that the fighting throughout Indochina for the past few days sent total combat deaths on both sides to more than a million. The spokesman said battle deaths rose to 1,000,448, including 800,883 Communists; 45,965 Americans; 151,100 South Vietnamese and 4,708 Australians, New Zealanders, South Koreans and Thais.

Major Test for Muskie

Illinois Primary Could Make Or Break Three Democrats

By Seth S. King

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., March 19 (UPI).—The Illinois presidential primary Tuesday offers three of the "Democratic" candidates a chance for either a tremendous boost or disaster, and there is an equally good chance for all three to claim a victory.

Balloting for the first time under a new delegate-selection system, Democratic voters in Illinois will indicate whether they prefer Sen. Edmund S. Muskie of Maine or Eugene J. McCarthy of Minnesota as their party's presidential nominee.

They will also have the chance to elect 180 delegates to the Democratic National Convention from the state's 24 congressional districts. Part of these are identified for the first time, as committed to Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota.

Sen. McCarthy, then more at-large delegates will be chosen later in caucus by those elected. The preference voting is not binding, simply a popularity contest between Sen. Muskie and Mr. McCarthy. But delegates who are committed to an individual candidate must support him until he releases them.

The Republicans will have no preference contest. On their ballots they will endorse 48 delegates, with all candidates pledged to President Nixon except for seven, who are running uncommitted.

Although Illinois will have the fourth-largest delegation at Miami Beach, most Democratic contenders chose to stay out of the March 21 primary.

Several factors explain it. Some candidates did not want to offend Chicago's Mayor Richard J. Daley by challenging his position for playing kingmaker at the convention. Some apparently did not understand exactly what the system of balloting might yield for them.

Others believed that the Illinois contest came too soon after Florida and too near Wisconsin's April 4 primary. Mayor Daley has sought to solve the new problem of committed delegates by putting his machine against about 90 delegate candi-

Would You Believe? A Far Out War Story

Porpoises Said to Have Knifed Through Viet Waters, Into foe

underwater guerrillas, the sources said.

Although their presence was known throughout the country, the Navy stamped "top secret" on the project and refused to answer almost all questions about the porpoises.

A Navy spokesman yesterday issued a brief communiqué saying only: "The collection of research data scheduled for the Republic of Vietnam concerning surveillance capabilities of porpoises

was completed in late 1971 and the porpoises have been withdrawn. Further details are not available."

The sources said that, while in Vietnam, the porpoises were taken out into the harbor at Cam Ranh Bay each day in a special boat and set loose.

They said sailors in the boat used a radio transmitter-receiver system to order the porpoises to patrol different areas of the harbor and to bring them back to the boat.

The sources said an assortment of different weapons, one resembling a switchblade knife, were attached to the snouts of the porpoises. On seeing a swimmer they signaled their trainers and, if given approval, attacked.

The sources said there were "several proven cases" of porpoises killing underwater guerrillas at Cam Ranh Bay, but they declined to give any details.

Communist frogmen never managed to blow up any ships at Cam Ranh Bay while the porpoises were on duty although they hit vessels in all of Vietnam's other major ports.

Behind the Armies

One of the many disturbing elements in war is that peoples and causes become identified with their armies—sometimes accurately, sometimes not. The military forces, whether they wear uniforms or have a recognized international status or work covertly as rebels, whether they follow the orders of some higher authority or make their own rules, may be regarded as the forefront of a mighty national surge or the tools of a clique. Their successes may be attributed to the just decisions of the god of battles, or that god may simply be accepted as being on the side of the bigger, or more adroitly used, battalions.

For some time the British Army in Northern Ireland has been the target of abuse by the friends of the Catholic Irish, just as the Irish Republican Army, Provisional or Official, has been the subject of praise or blame as the spearhead of the other side. There is, of course, a valid distinction to be made here: The British Army is an instrument of policy, accountable, through Parliament, to the British people. The IRA seeks, by its acts, to make policy and is accountable only to the consciences of its members and to some inchoate, yet very genuine, body of opinion among the Irish. The conduct of both forces can affect the course of events. Neither, however, represents the reality of divided Ireland.

Those, for example, who urged that British troops be withdrawn from Northern Ireland ignored the Ulster Protestants, who have just assembled in large masses in Belfast to remind the world that they are not to be

ignored. And, at the same time, the deprivation of the Ulster Catholics is a fact that should not be obscured by the excesses of the IRA.

Mr. Heath, in his forthcoming proposals for peace in Ireland, can move British troops about, add to their numbers or withdraw them. But this would deal only with symptoms, not causes. He can suggest constitutional changes, and perhaps even have them put through the Parliament in London. But what would be their effect on the embittered on both sides of the lines in Ulster? Would an end to British military action in Northern Ireland merely resemble the end to West Pakistani military action in Bangladesh: a relief for the Bengalis and death or expulsion of the Biharis?

The Bangladesh tragedy—albeit so much greater in scope—has another parallel to that in Northern Ireland. Both show the failure of religious labels to do more than exacerbate other differences among men. West Pakistani and Bihari Moslems killed Bengali Moslems (and Hindus). Now Bengali Moslems kill their Bihari co-religionists. In Britain, the Roman Catholic and Anglican primates met last week for a joint service to pray for peace in Ireland. It was a long way from the Smithfield fires, and from the Glorious Revolution of 1688, which gave the Ulster Protestants (Calvinists, most of them, rather than Anglicans) their rallying cry. But how strong is the reality behind British ecumenism when translated into the accent of Belfast or that of Bogside? Human irrationality runs deeper than the armies, and human hatreds can resist the churches.

Shameful Attack on a Diplomat

The young woman, a juvenile, who doused a Soviet diplomat with a cup of blood at American University, while shouting "Murderer, free the Jewish prisoners," was party to an arrogant and unpardonable offense for which all Americans ought to feel shame. No matter how disputed are the policies of a foreign government, personal abuse of its diplomats is intolerable. This particular offense was the acknowledged work of the Jewish Defense League, whose members have repeatedly committed acts of real and symbolic violence against Soviet citizens and properties in this country. The undeniable result of these acts has been to anger Americans and Russians alike and to discredit legitimate peaceable protests against Kremlin Jewish policy. The guerrilla nature of JDL operations may make defense against them difficult, but surely all appropriate police and legal remedies must be taken.

Unfortunately, the peaceable protests—and whatever other considerations stir Moscow on the Jewish issue—have yet to produce satisfactory results. In 1971 some 15,000 Soviets were permitted to leave for Israel, a record number, but applicants still face harassment, heavy expense, reprisals against

family members and sometimes loss of jobs (with the subsequent threat of prosecution for "parasitism"), and emigration remains restricted. Neither the uncertain prospects nor the obstacles nor the reports of difficult conditions some emigrants find in Israel, however, have deterred further applications. Meanwhile, the cultural and religious rights of the many who chose to stay in the Soviet Union, there to live as Jews, remain disproportionately limited.

Mr. Nixon has taken a greater interest than any previous President in what he described in a letter to a recent emigrant as "the plight of Jews and other minorities in the Soviet Union." He is being asked by concerned Americans to take up the cause of Soviet Jewry's emigration and cultural rights when he goes to Moscow in May. Moreover, in a striking departure from a group of Russian Jews has chosen four of their number and has asked to meet with a representative of the President at that time. It is precisely this strand of warm human concern in overall American policy toward the Soviet Union which the Jewish Defense League seems intent on snapping.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Journey to Moscow

The official announcement that President Nixon will visit Moscow in May ends speculation that the Moscow visit might be aborted either because of Soviet suspicions born of the Nixon trip to Peking or the complications attendant on ratification of West Germany's treaties with Moscow and Warsaw.

Whatever the timing of events has done to put Mr. Nixon's Moscow trip in the shade of his Peking experience, the journey to Moscow will be no less historic. No American president has ever been there during his tenure in office; and, in substantive terms, the immediate fruits of the Kremlin negotiations are likely to be greater than those in Peking. At a minimum some agreement limiting strategic weapons is likely to be signed in Moscow; there is also reasonable

possibility of progress on other matters, notably trade and cultural exchange.

In a formal sense, the Nixon visit will be a return of the journey which Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev made in September, 1959, as President Eisenhower's guest. The Soviet leader traveled widely through the United States, visiting Washington, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Des Moines and New York City, among other cities. He was given abundant opportunity to get his ideas across to the American people, including a formal address carried live via television and radio. It will be interesting to see whether now, more than a decade later, President Nixon will have similar opportunities to communicate with the Soviet people.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Russification on Baltic

Minority nationalism has been growing in the Soviet Union, as elsewhere. The demands of Soviet Jews for permission to emigrate to Israel, the complaints of Ukrainian intellectuals about the slighting of the Ukrainian language and culture and the little-known dislike Georgians feel toward Russian domination have been frequently noted. Now the native peoples of the Baltic states—involuntarily incorporated into the Soviet Union three decades ago—are apparently worrying Moscow by their resistance to Russification, particularly to the influx of Russians and other Slavs who form an ever-increasing proportion of the population in the three Baltic states.

The seriousness of the resistance is implied

by the reactions it has provoked. No minor grumbling alone would have sufficed to induce the Latvian Communist party chief, August Voss, to write on the subject in Pravda or to persuade the Estonian Communist party to call a special Central Committee meeting focused on "interethnic indoctrination of the working people."

It is unlikely that the Baltic states are being uniquely subjected to Russification pressure since the same forces making for cultural regimentation are being felt by all Soviet minorities. The Baltic peoples are, however, uniquely vulnerable because of their relatively small size and their very low rate of natural increase.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 20, 1897

ST. PETERSBURG—In spite of all, a sanguine feeling exists here that Greece will adopt a sensible policy, for, contrary to the report telegraphed from Athens, Russia is now working for and has all along sincerely worked in the cause of peace. The "Novosti," which has marked itself all along as a friend of the Greeks, says today: "We have been a staunch friend to Greece, and as such we now counsel her to obey the Powers."

Fifty Years Ago

March 20, 1922

LONDON—Dispatches from Bombay describe the remarkable scenes which attended the trial, at Ahmednagar, of the Indian agitator Gandhi, who was sentenced to six years imprisonment. Gandhi said that he has no desire to conceal the fact that he preaches disaffection towards the existing system of government has become almost a passion with him. Apparently through the government is determined to suppress the Gandhi revolutionary movement.



A New Pacific Strategy

By C. L. Sulzberger

HONOLULU.—The dramatic drumbeat of change in Asia combines with a sharp cut in available American forces to impose the need for rethinking U.S. strategy in the Far East. This conclusion, based on inescapable logic, seems supported by the U.S. commander for the Pacific and Indian Ocean areas (known as CINCPAC in military jargon), Adm. John S. McCain Jr.

McCain, an energetic little submariner, told me with maximum discretion: "In view of the Nixon doctrine and recent events, a new U.S. strategy is evolving in the Western Pacific. Because of reduced forces I am going to have to rely more and more on naval and air power and mobility to execute my responsibilities."

The "events" referred to are obviously: 1) The President's trip to Peking which, by implication, weakened Taiwan's ultimate role in U.S. defense planning; 2) The India-Pakistan war which just about finished off the doddering SEATO alliance by amputating the only part of Pakistan in Southeast Asia; 3) The forthcoming reversion to Tokyo of Okinawa, which violates American military autonomy in base areas there; 4) Withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Vietnam.

Indian Ocean Focus

On Jan. 1, 1972, McCain's command, already immense, assumed the additional responsibility of protecting U.S. interests in the Indian Ocean and the Alaskan Islands. The admiral points out that the former area is not only a political hotbed but one where Russian naval and missile strength is rapidly forging ahead of that of the United States.

As a consequence, the United States is displaying fresh interest in the Indian Ocean where Moscow keeps up to 30 ships on station. From now on, the American Navy intends to send vessels into that area on periodic voyages. McCain has just visited Ceylon, which for a long time was hostile to U.S. interests but is now worried about the close collaboration between India and Russia. He also flew to Diego Garcia, a British-owned island where, with London's approval, U.S. naval engineers are constructing a base.

Three years ago, when I last visited CINCPAC's command post above Pearl Harbor, emphasis was placed on "forward strategy" in Asia as it still is, with sagging conviction, in NATO Europe. But it is clear that altered political circumstances abroad and, at home, reduced enthusiasm for financing military expenditures, have forced re-examination of Pacific defense doctrine.

Apart from the impending change of status in Okinawa and the implicit change of status in Taiwan, CINCPAC's bases and facilities have already been notably pared in Japan, South Korea, the Philippines, South Vietnam and Thailand. The "forward" area where U.S. policy once placed particular stress is being gradually removed from access to U.S. forces.

This is not a sudden or dramatic occurrence but it is inevitable and is bound to have political consequences. Even if Soviet strength doesn't grow actually stronger—which it is likely to do—it grows relatively stronger as American fallbacks continue. Therefore U.S. policy is bound to look with increasing favor on the establishment of true neutrality among Asian nations which it once saw as strategic partners.

Washington's shifting attitude is likely to be welcome to China whose policy interests, vis-a-vis Russia, run roughly parallel to our own. It will also encourage adjustments in smaller states. President Thieu, on the one hand, talks of a nonaligned South Asian bloc including South and North Vietnam. Ceylon, on the other hand, wants to become less attached to America's proclaimed adversaries.

Look to Islands

The other aspect of change is that the United States, depending increasingly upon its naval and air mobility in CINCPAC's area, must arrange an acceptable long-range pattern for the islands of Micronesia which we now hold in trust for the UN. It is in that region where new facilities will undoubtedly have to be developed.

Obviously those in charge of our foreign policy and national defense must restudy the entire Pacific situation. The order of

priorities may well have to be altered, taking into account circumstances not even foreseen a few years ago.

And both the State and Defense Departments will have to prepare cogent explanations of their views to satisfy a Congress which seems increasingly inclined to recognize that the tide of history, once running our way, may have reversed direction. For, after all, it is Congress that must supply the money to build any new dams.

As someone to be coped with. There is no doubting the tradition whence he sprang: He was a segregationist who discovered states' rights as the appropriate mantle to dress Jim Crow in.

States' rights never much bothered him when it came to receiving federal money, any more than states' rights bothered the great Democratic Southerners whose cooperation was essential to the creation of the New Deal. The worst that has been said about Wallace is almost certainly true, and I have contributed my share of derogation.

On the other hand, he has now an issue in hand which the sheer stupidity of American political leadership has given him historical and emotional title to. It is the issue, of course, of forced busing. It simply can no longer be maintained that opposition to forced busing is tacit support for segregation.

The current issue of Commentary magazine carries an analysis by the highly prestigious liberal sociologist Nathan Glazer in which he points, in his patient, painstaking way, to the chaos that busing is bringing us to, and the anarchic intellectual arguments being used by the courts in their hypocritical frenzy to abolish the distinction between de jure and de facto segregation. Commentary is a publication of the

Diplomatic 'Linkage' And the Summit Talks

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON.—President Nixon's summit talks in Moscow starting on May 22 can be peculiarly influenced by the outcome of a state election in West Germany on April 23 through the unpredictable rebound of diplomatic "linkage."

Linkage is the practice of tying what one nation wants to what another nation seeks. It has been practiced up to the hilt by both sides in the web of East-West negotiations that await completion in Europe. No one initially anticipated, however, that one strand of the web might extend the consequences of an internal West German political contest in Baden-Wuerttemberg to President Nixon's talks in Moscow.

The connection may turn out to be far-fetched. But diplomats in Washington and in Moscow, as well as in Bonn, are closely watching the interplay.

West Germany's nonaggression treaties with the Soviet Union and Poland, signed in 1970, were wanted most by the Communist side, to validate the present frontiers dividing Europe. As a price for ratifying them, the Western powers led their ratification to an East-West agreement to guarantee the Western life lines to West Berlin, signed last September. In addition, the West tied progress toward a European Security Conference, which the Soviet Union and its allies want most, to signing a four-power protocol to seal the Berlin agreement.

Reverse Linkage

Last September, the Soviet Union, in turn, invoked what diplomats called "reverse linkage." To assure ratification of Bonn's treaties with Moscow and Warsaw by the West German parliament, the Soviet Union served notice that it would not sign the final Berlin protocol until the Moscow and Warsaw treaties are ratified.

West German Chancellor Willy Brandt, whose lead in weaving the web of initiatives from the Western side won a Nobel Peace Prize last year, is struggling now to deliver his commitments. The political contest in the Bonn parliament between the coalition of Social Democrats and Free Democrats, and the Christian Democrats who oppose the treaty ratifications, turns next on results of the state election in Baden-Wuerttemberg.

If the Social Democrats win there, gaining control of the parliament's upper house, Brandt is expected to have a safe margin for parliamentary victory on the treaties. Defeat in the state election could thrust Brandt onto the knife-edge requirement of an absolute majority of 299 votes for treaty ratification in the Bundestag. Not only the treaties, but Brandt, too, could fall on an adverse vote.

How could this rebound on President Nixon's summit meeting in Moscow? The Nixon administration, most recently through the words of Secretary of State William P. Rogers, labeled completion of the Berlin agreement "the touchstone for... progress toward East-West 'reconciliation' in Europe."

Possible Pattern

"With the anticipated signature of the four-power protocol putting the agreement into effect," Rogers said on March 7, "it will be possible later this year to begin active preparations for a Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe in 1973."

In other words, one pattern could be no treaties, no protocol, no conference. That would be multiple negative linkage all around. In West Germany there is talk of a defeat for Brandt resulting in collapse of East-West détente and resurrection of "the worst months of the cold war" with West Berlin newly subject to Soviet-East German "blackmail."

From Washington, U.S. officials are watching with admitted "close interest." Said one, "That's all we can do—to interfere would only rebound."

The prevailing view in official Washington is that whatever happens in West German politics the Soviet Union is extremely unlikely to jettison its basic direction of seeking détente with the West, or endanger U.S.-Soviet negotiations on strategic nuclear arms control, or execute other extreme signals at a time when the whole state of international relations is in transition.

With China as a rival on the Soviet Union's eastern front, the global balance is now too fluid for any of the great powers to risk major repositioning moves. It is reckoned. Nevertheless, uncertainty nourishes uneasiness in diplomats, and even justling elaborate linkage breeds disquiet.

Wallace Finds an Issue

By William F. Buckley

American Jewish Committee. When such a publication finds itself saying, *mutatis mutandis*, what George Wallace is saying, the time has come for sober meditation. Sober meditation is not the kind of thing that a speech by George Wallace midwives. That is one of the problems.

Moderately Well

Sen. Jackson came out as distinctly as George Wallace in opposition to forced busing, but although he did moderately well, with 13 percent of the vote, it was clear that the electorate preferred Wallace's formulation and in any case thought it proper to reward Wallace for the constancy of his position. (Sen. Jackson is not known for his early recognition of the *disadvantages* of coerced busing.)

Such candidates as were ambiguous about busing (Muskie, or favored it (Lindsay, McGovern), were quite simply wiped out. Muskie, the Democratic front-runner, got the same percentage of the votes from the Democratic column that John Ashbrook, the conservative dissembler, scored for President Nixon in the Republican column.

The question is: How does one remove busing from such as George Wallace? It would have been quite easy to do a year or two ago, but an inert Congress moved too slowly. Now Wallace,

fascistiously careful to leave well behind him the segregationist rhetoric, rounds out his position with the populist exhortations that blend so nicely under the circumstances.

He rails against the rich and the privileged and the hypocrites, and the moralizers. Against powerful liberals who write legislation which countenances busing while sending their own children to Ivy-league private schools. Against the rich in principle.

He is saying to the people: By the time your chosen leaders are through with you, not only you but with little or no money, most of which is being taken away from you in taxes, but with little or no control over such direct and palpable objects of your authority as your own children.

Nimble, Earthy

It is a potent combination, and although to be sure it blends most harmoniously in the rhetoric of George Wallace—he is a uniquely tuned instrument for this music: fanatical, sarcastic, nimble, earthy, iconoclastic, exciting—it surely is something which other politicians put off recognizing at their peril.

The Democratic leadership is in shambles. John Lindsay, who went to Florida to rescue the Democratic party, got fewer votes than there are allegations that George McGovern managed the apparently impossible feat of coming in behind John Lindsay. Muskie would appear to be this senator's George Romney. Sen. Jackson has apparently the chance of getting his party's nomination that John Ashbrook has. Humphrey, though swamped by Wallace, did relatively well. And it pays to remember that Humphrey's political tradition is populist.

Wallace can't himself be nominated for any national office by the Democratic party. But under certain circumstances, one could see him campaigning for Democratic party candidates Hubert Humphrey and Humphrey's left. Against coercive busing could be taken straight from the pages of Commentary magazine.

Letters

Scourge of Alcohol

Your editorial (CHT, March 14) "The Alcohol Scourge" was excellent and timely. Just one thing confused me. You used the term "moderate alcoholism." I thought alcoholism was the term used to designate (and to separate) uncontrolled drinking (a pathology within the medical and other scientific areas), from drunkenness or excessive drinking, that the drinker could control? Since alcoholism is a To-er of Babel anyway, I wanted to check this out. Things change so fast in this area!

I have finally reached the point in scientific research where it has been decided that the inability to control alcohol (as with alcoholism), is either psychosocial or neurological. Dr. Seiden D. Bacon, Director of the Center of Alcohol Studies, Rutgers University wrote:

"No organic differences between alcoholics (prior to their alcoholism) and other individuals have ever been found. No personality traits (in persons prior to their drinking) have been found which separates the two groups. It cannot be shown that 'the tensions of modern life' were differentially greater for

one drinker who became an alcoholic than for the 14 or 15 who did not. Today, the great majority of researchers and therapists agree that search for a single cause of alcoholism is no longer justifiable."

I ask these questions because I have seen the jaws of "The Chemical Trap" (alcoholism and drug-abuse) close on a few families. I wonder if editorials like yours (direct, frank and honest), might not have helped us to prevent it. Would uniform terms and concepts help us (the public) too?

Mrs. S. J. HANLEY, Dublin.

Angela Davis (Cont'd)

Re the letter of Kirk Hanson (CHT, March 14).

The trial of Angela Davis is no different than the trials of Sacco and Vanzetti, the trials of the 17th century Massachusetts or that of the Rosenbergs. The trial of Angela Davis (as with the Berrigan trial) is one of conscience not of conspiracy. Indeed it is no longer permissible to have a private conscience as illustrated by the recent demand that in order to get a passport one

should not have any "mental reservations."

The trial of Angela Davis is another chapter in a very long series of "crises" in the history of a nation whose Declaration of Independence was greeted by the cracking of the Liberty Bell (had nature conspired against the colonies?). The trial of Angela Davis, "who has vowed she will do everything in her power to overthrow the U.S. government and our way of life," is moreover, one in which white Americans must measure what that way of life is for her. May I suggest that for this black American prisoner being tried by a white jury, it is the life of a woman whose ancestors were whipped or lynched in a hateful South and spat upon in a hypocritical North.

HOWARD GOLD, Amsterdam.

What's Obscene?

With regard to "The Profane Pregnancy of James Joyce" (CHT, March 4-5) I am shocked by a fact you did not mention in the article.

How can we be more shocked by a so-called obscenity than by the Vietnam war, for killing

men will remain forever an atrocity which attacks human beings not only in their minds, but also in their flesh. Furthermore, despite any puritan attitude of mind, the Vietnam war and poverty still exist. How can it be that the governing obscenity in art can be ignored when no law against war and poverty seems to be found wanted.

Jean-Christophe JANISZEWSKI, Chateaubert, France.

News Analysis

Nixon's Move Against Busing Tied to Impact on Election

By Max Frankel

WASHINGTON, March 19 (UPI)—President Nixon's move against busing, like the rest of his political maneuvering, will stand among his bold reversals of the policies of several administrations. The legal, political and social repercussions will long be felt throughout the country.

More than the other Nixon turnabouts, however, the move against busing was designed for dramatic short-range impact in this election year and leaves many more questions than it resolves.

The President's reversal was subtle but nonetheless far-reaching. Hitherto, like his Chief Justice, Warren E. Burger, Mr. Nixon had tolerated school busing as an undesirable but unavoidable tool for overcoming the effects of official acts of segregation. Henceforth, the President proposes to rule out most busing, even if the effect is to retard or prevent desegregation.

The President asked Congress on Friday to place a moratorium on all court orders that would require busing to achieve school desegregation and to enact during the moratorium legislation that would permanently restrain the use of busing by the courts and the executive branch.

Uniform Standard Sought
The moratorium would last until July 1, 1973, or until Congress enacted legislation that would establish a uniform standard for assigning students under integration orders.

Mr. Nixon, in effect, asked Congress to place limits on the Supreme Court's jurisdiction in the 18-year-old school desegregation effort and to prescribe by legislation steps to be taken in remedying the denial of equal educational opportunity.

By way of compensation for any possible slowing of desegregation, the President would earmark some extra money for the largely segregated schools of poor neighborhoods, despite mounting evidence that such facilities are almost comparable with the national average, and that the expenditure of more money seems to have no measurable effect on the achievement of pupils.

Thus the stage is set for an eventual confrontation between the President and the federal courts, including the recorded rulings of Chief Justice Burger. The stage is set also for a debate about the effects of segregation on education and the validity of the 18-year-old doctrine of the Earl Warren court that "separate but equal" has no place in a modern democracy and that "separate educational facilities are inherently unequal."

U.S. Lawyers' Panel Urges Addict Centers, Heroin 'Lure'

By John P. MacKenzie

WASHINGTON, March 19 (UPI)—A special committee of the American Bar Association has called for a system of federal narcotics treatment centers to give some drug addicts methadone—a synthetic, nonnarcotic substitute and, "as a last resort," heroin.

In a report that was critical of policymakers from President Nixon down, the committee said it was time that it was realized that the narcotics problem—the key to soaring street crime—was a medical rather than a criminal one.

The report, which called for experiments including the use of heroin as a "lure" for addicts who would otherwise shun treatment programs, was made public during the weekend over the signatures of nine prominent figures in the law enforcement field.

Among those endorsing the proposal were Frank S. Hogan, the New York district attorney, and Judge Edward Allen Tamm, a conservative member of the U.S. Court of Appeals in Washington. Edward Bennett Williams, a nationally prominent lawyer, is the committee's chairman.

Other proposals offered unanimously by the committee included: ● Ridding crowded city courts of the thousands of "victimless" crimes—such as public drunkenness, gambling, prostitution and homosexuality—between consenting adults—so that the courts can deal with the kinds of crime that have aroused citizens' fears for their safety.

● Increasing resources and expediting procedures in court probation offices, so that defendants may be sentenced quickly upon conviction.

● Ending high-bail policies and encouragement of preventive detention laws because, by keeping defendants in jail, they frustrate the rehabilitative process that could begin before trial in many cases.

● A halt to the time-consuming practice of many courts of questioning prospective jurors individually.

In the committee's view, a network of narcotics treatment centers could reduce the profitability of the underworld narcotics industry. The principal function of the system, however, would be to identify addicts and channel them into the rehabilitative process.

But above all, the President has maneuvered himself out of a difficult corner in this election year, dented his opponents' to defy the popular sentiments for which he has spoken and postponed to another day the intractable problems that produced the busing controversy in the first place.

Widespread Resentment

The widespread resentment against busing to eliminate segregation was plain, North, East, West and South. The President's earlier posture of leaving the issue to the courts had ceased to protect him from an aroused public and Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama threatened to veto any of what votes to this issue alone.

The problem was how to get past the opening of schools in September without wholly abandoning the goal—indeed, the constitutional requirement—of eventual desegregation. The answer, resembling the wage-price freeze of last summer, was a "moratorium," with only a vague prescription of how to proceed thereafter.

For a time during White House debates, officials were telling a grim joke that has now acquired new meaning. If only they could use trains instead of buses to move children around, they said, the country could take its mind off the explosive slogan of forced busing and begin to talk about "draining our children."

Essentially, that is what the President has done. He has changed not the noun or the verb, but the subject, by proclaiming educational values as more important than the social goal of desegregation. But that is a distinction that the courts so far have been unwilling and, in terms of evidence, unable to make.

Busing has long been accepted as a tool for upgrading education, but the public reaction has been particularly vehement in recent years, where the courts ordered white pupils to ride from "good" neighborhoods to the schools of the "bad" sections.

Members of Congress have been using for years to cast some anti-busing votes—without, in the case of the liberals, wholly abandoning the cause of desegregation. The pressure has been mounting for a constitutional amendment, but as Mr. Nixon acknowledged, that would take too long to have any effect this fall.

By tossing his proposals to Congress, the President has left his Democratic opponents in the unenviable position of failing into line on his initiative or standing exposed on the regular side of the issue. There is little doubt that the President's plan, and especially the moratorium on busing, will soon pass in some form, leaving the nay-sayers very exposed.

New York City Reports Rise in School Violence

NEW YORK, March 19 (UPI)—The number of reported acts of crime and violence in and around New York City schools increased from 335 in 1970 to 580 last year, according to Board of Education figures.

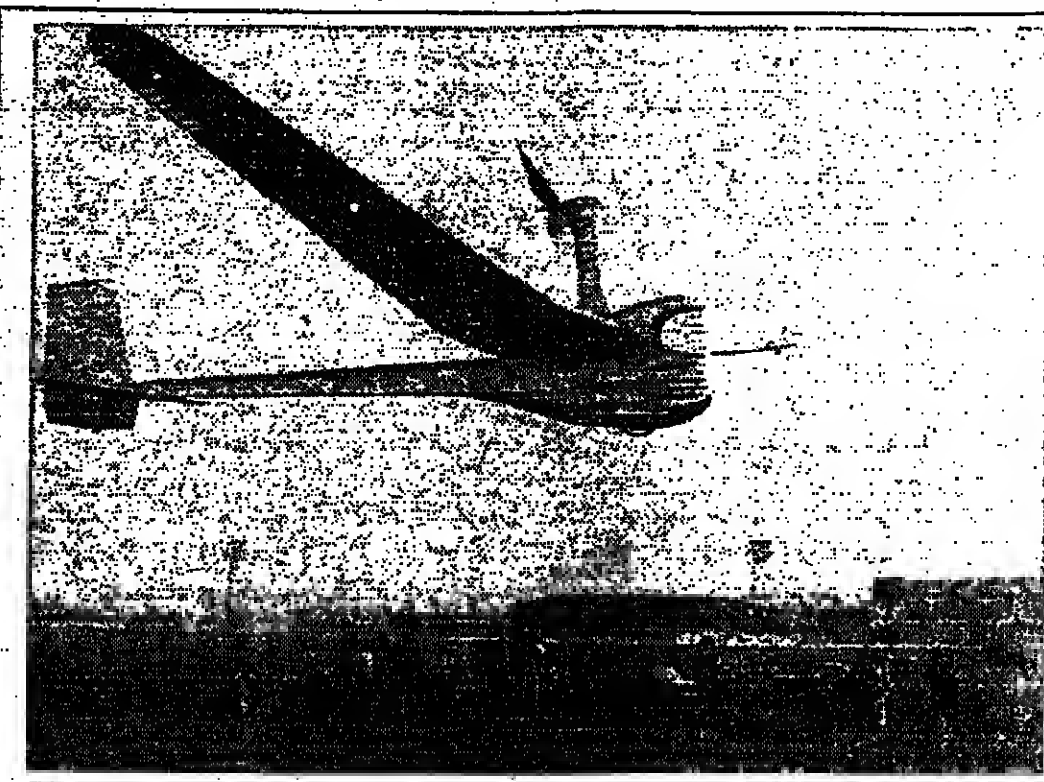
The 580 incidents involved assaults on teachers and students, including rapes, attempted rapes and molestations; purse snatchings and other robberies; the setting off of smoke and fire bombs; and telephoned or written threats against school staff members.

During 1971 285 assaults on teachers and other school personnel were reported—two fewer than in 1970 but well above the figures for previous years. This past January and February, 170 such incidents were reported. If this rate continues, headquarters officials noted, the 1972 total will far exceed those for last year.

Records show 1971 reported arrests of youngsters and adults last year in connection with school incidents, compared with 102 in 1970.

George Patterson, an assistant superintendent at headquarters, who handles school security matters, said: "A few years ago, there were more group confrontations. Now we largely have pretty vicious individual assaults."

Mr. Patterson also said he had heard that an increasing number of students were carrying guns—"some out of bravado, some for business—a stickup—and some for self-defense."



Those Crazy Flying Machines

John Potter (left), 23-year-old former RAF pilot, standing amid wreckage of his shattered flying machine after crashing at RAF Benson Airfield in Wallingford, Oxford. He was trying to establish new record for man-powered flight in machine (above) which is really a cross between a bicycle and a glider. Reaching an altitude of 30 feet, and traveling some 500 yards before crashing with a loud bump, he didn't break the record of 993 yards and somehow managed not to break his neck either.

UPI

Computer's Failure Blinds Mars Satellite

PASADENA, Calif., March 19 (Reuters)—America's Mariner-9 spacecraft is a blind eye in the Martian sky today, victim of an apparent computer failure on Friday which forced engineers to switch off its cameras and scientific sensors.

But scientists and engineers said they had little cause to complain. In four months of orbit, the spacecraft has more than fulfilled its task.

Despite the global dust storm that shrouded Mars for the first few weeks of Mariner's mission, the spacecraft has mapped more than 84 percent of the surface of the red planet.

A spokesman said Mariner's pictures suggest that vast ice fields may lie below a surface layer of frozen carbon dioxide in the Martian polar areas.

The presence of substantial quantities of frozen water on the planet would increase the chances that some form of life might be found there.

The discovery raises the probability that some Martian surface features may have been formed by surface subsidence and modified by both wind and water erosion, rather than by wind erosion alone as had been previously thought.

A photo taken Feb. 28 by Mariner-9's robot cameras from an altitude of 2,121 miles above the Martian South Pole "shows a feature that suggests there may be deep deposits of water ice beneath the surface," a spokesman at California Institute of Technology's Jet Propulsion Laboratory said. The laboratory operates the Mariner for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

"It appears to be an elaborate system of layering which may be caused by the action of liquid carbon dioxide (dry ice) and water ice on volcanic ash," the spokesman said.

A second photo shows a complex of a "series of channels." A JPL spokesman said the photos "strongly suggest to some scientists that there has been liquid water on Mars at some time or other."

In two weeks, it is due to start a scheduled 65-day dormant period to conserve power while its orbit takes it into the shadow of Mars and out of the energy-providing rays of the sun. It may be possible to switch it on again in June.

UN Rights Body Votes World Study of Bias
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., March 19 (Reuters)—The 32-nation Human Rights Commission adopted Friday a resolution calling for the appointment of a special official to study racial discrimination against persons of African origin all over the world.

House Unit Asks 'Mechanism' For U.S.'s Dealings With EEC

WASHINGTON, March 19 (AP)—The United States and the European Economic Community must find "the proper political mechanism for dealing with each other," a study by the House Foreign Affairs Committee said yesterday.

The present arrangement is too unwieldy, and a new mechanism must be devised, which both represents the unique status of the European Community and provides appropriate opportunity for solutions of the specific problems," the report said.

The report contained the findings of a study mission that visited six countries Jan. 5-21. It was headed by Rep. Benjamin S. Rosenblatt, D.N.Y., and Rep. Donald M. Fraser, D. Minn., chairman of the European committee and the subcommittee on international organizations, respectively.

Despite what it called sharp differences between the countries of the Common Market, "the tide of Europeanism is so strong, and manifested in so many ways, that it seems irreversible," the report said.

It summed up its findings in four conclusions: ● "We should recognize that profound political changes are under way in Europe and that America has a vital stake in their outcome."

● The U.S. "should recognize that the sum of our European interests is greater than the transient issues which often trouble those interests."

● Neither the U.S. nor the Europeans have "devoted sufficient attention to finding the proper political mechanism for dealing with each other."

● Members of the study mission "were very impressed by the political development of the European Community and by its important future role in the European community."

Explaining its second finding, the report said that although Operators of the 530 airports served by the scheduled airlines must take steps at once to prevent unauthorized persons and vehicles from gaining access to areas where planes land, take off or maneuver on the ground, the department said.

In addition, the airport operators must within 90 days submit a full security program to the Federal Aviation Administration for approval.

Prosecution Speedup
Meanwhile, the Justice Department moved to speed up prosecution of persons accused of aircraft hijackings and bomb and extortion threats.

Nationwide U.S. Strike Threat Union Chiefs to Weigh Dock Issue

By Harry Bernstein

WASHINGTON, March 19—Top officers of every major union in America have been summoned to an emergency "council of war" meeting Wednesday in Washington in a move that one official said would lead to a total shutdown of U.S. ports.

APL-CIO president George Meany scheduled the meeting after President Nixon's Pay Board called for a cut of almost 30 percent in wage increases negotiated by West Coast longshoremen.

One union leader said: "It might well be called a council of war, because we will have to decide labor's next move in the latest confrontation with the Nixon administration, and that move will probably lead to a strike by longshoremen on all coasts."

Harry Bridges, president of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, reportedly has agreed to delay any strike action against West Coast ports alone until the Pay Board rules on contracts negotiated by the AFL-CIO International Longshoremen's Association on the East and Gulf Coasts. The ILA pact will be submitted to the board staff this week, but a final ruling on the contracts probably will not come until next week.

Joint Action Pledge
Last month, Mr. Bridges said that the two longshoremen's unions had a joint agreement that "provides that if the Pay Board cuts back on either the ILA agreement or our agreement, we both join forces and pull out in every port in the United States."

The ILA president, Thomas Gleason, has not publicly confirmed the Bridges report but that understanding between the two unions will be a key issue on the agenda of the union "council of war" Wednesday.

The meeting will consider how far the other unions are willing to go in backing a longshoremen's strike to defy the Pay Board ruling.

The union leaders will also consider whether the five labor members of the Pay Board should resign in protest.

In New York, Mr. Gleason refused to speculate on the possibility of a nationwide strike, but said, "Bridges is not going to Washington for a honeymoon."

The Nixon administration has said that it is prepared to act immediately to get an injunction if longshoremen strike to defy the Pay Board ruling. But if all longshoremen on all coasts refuse to obey the injunction, it was not clear what the administration or Congress would do.

Pay Board sources said that the majority decision to cut the West Coast longshoremen's contract by nearly 30 percent was based on the feeling by most board members that the board would have "all of its credibility" if it approved the full contract terms.

One source said that the majority wanted the cut to be "substantial enough to show the country we mean business, but not to leave longshoremen with a threat to blow up planes of the Soviet airline, Aeroflot, if ransom of \$1 million Swiss francs is not paid."

The threat was contained in a letter to the Soviet Embassy in Paris and signed with the name of an extreme-leftist group. But the usual spokesmen for the group said that the letter could be a hoax.

Police at Orly Airport have said that the letter was signed by an organization identifying itself as the Pierre Overney Marxist Commando Squad, which kidnapped a Renault Motor Co. official earlier this month.

Armed riot police will be on duty when Aeroflot planes arrive at Orly or Le Bourget Airports, police spokesmen said, because the luggage for the planes will be searched, they added.

Rail Threat in Germany
COLOGNE, March 19 (UPI)—Railroad officials have tightened security along rail lines and at stations throughout West Germany after receiving a series of threats that a train would be blown up unless 250,000 marks was paid to an extortionist, police said yesterday.

Police said that the federal railroad headquarters here had received since early February 11 letters and a telephone call apparently from the same person.

Septuplets Fail To Survive in U.S.

SANTA CLARA, Calif., March 19 (AP)—Doctors yesterday lost their battle to save the seven babies born to a young woman who had been taking fertility drugs for almost four years.

The three infant girls who survived the longest died yesterday, two at Stanford University Medical Center in Palo Alto and the other at Kaiser Foundation Medical Center, where the septuplets were born Friday.

The four girls and three boys were born 2 1/2 months prematurely. A boy and a girl were stillborn. Two boys died about five hours later.

an increase large enough to take some of the steam out of their strike threats."

The decision to reduce the first-year package increase from 20.9 percent to 14.9 percent was based primarily on the "psychological impact" such a cut would have on the longshoremen, other unions and the general public rather than on any precise estimate of statistics involved, another source said.

The longshoremen, backed by the Pacific Maritime Association, argued that the full raises negotiated by the parties after a 134-day strike should be approved because of "fantastic" productivity increases of West Coast ports in recent years.

Labor costs on the West Coast docks have dropped by about 30 percent in the last 10 years.

© Los Angeles Times

Income Gap Between Rich, Poor In U.S. Almost Doubled in 20 Years

WASHINGTON, March 19 (AP)—A study prepared for Congress reports that the income gap between America's poorest and richest has nearly doubled in the last 20 years.

And it concludes that the poor "are asked to pay the price necessary to stop inflation for the rest of society."

Released by the Joint Economic Committee of Congress, the study says there has been substantial growth in real income in the last two decades. But the spread between the poorest and richest categories has widened, it finds.

"The gap between the poorest one-fifth and the richest one-fifth was \$10,565 in 1949," the study said. "In 1969 it was \$19,071."

Last May, a Census Bureau study of median incomes—the mid-point on the range of incomes earned—indicated an apparent loss from 1969 to 1970 in median income in constant dollars (adjusted to account for inflation). The median income was \$9,990 in 1969 and \$9,867 in 1970.

ITT Director Wants Its Board To Study Firm's Recent Moves

By Philip Greer

NEW YORK, March 19 (UPI)—Actions by International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. since publication of a disputed memo linking settlement of an antitrust suit with a financial pledge for the Republican National Convention "look wrong" and will have to be examined closely by the giant conglomerate's board of directors, Felix G. Rohatyn, an ITT director, said yesterday.

"I don't know whether the company has handled it wrong. I know it looks wrong and because of that we're going to have to look into it," Mr. Rohatyn said in an interview.

Mr. Rohatyn, a partner in the investment banking firm of Lazard Frères & Co., helped persuade the Justice Department to allow the merger of Hartford Fire Insurance Co. into ITT in 1971, after the Anti-Trust Division had filed suit to stop the takeover.

"Very Valid Argument"
Mr. Geneen, Mr. Rohatyn said, asked him to meet with Mr. Kleindienst. "It seemed to me that there was a very valid argument to be made," Mr. Rohatyn explained. "ITT is not an instantaneous national asset. Before making final decisions on drastic surgery, I felt they ought to listen to these things."

"Going to Be Questioned"
"In view of everything that's happened," Mr. Rohatyn said, "it seems to me inevitable that there are going to be questions asked as to what happened and how it happened and whether in the future we should be doing things differently."

He made it clear that he does not think there was any impropriety in his meetings with Acting Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst, then deputy attorney general, and Richard W. M. Laren, then chief of the Anti-Trust Division. In fact, he said, he considered his part in the negotiations part of his responsibility as a director and he would do it again.

"The second thing that I'm sure is going to be looked into is the philosophical question of the interaction of the Washington offices and the company's image and what this has done," he added.

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Notice of Meeting
Messrs. Shareholders are hereby convened to attend the Statutory General Meeting which is going to be held on March 24th 1972 at 14.00 o'clock at the headoffice, with the following agenda:

- Agenda
1. Submittal of the reports of the Board of Directors and of the Statutory Auditor
 2. Approval of the balance sheet and the profit and loss statement and allotment of the results as of December 31, 1971
 3. Discharge of the Directors and of the Statutory Auditor
 4. Receipt of and action on nomination for election of Directors and of the Statutory Auditor for a new statutory term
 5. Miscellaneous.

There is no quorum requirement for the Annual General Meeting and the resolutions will be passed at a simple majority of the shares present or represented.

The Board of Directors

Domestic Bonds

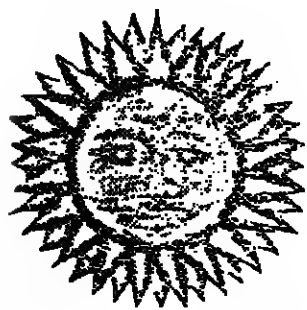
Bonds	Sales in \$1,000	High	Low	Last	Net
Abell 6 1/2%	123	90	89 1/2	90	-1 1/2
Abell 7 1/2%	45	107	106 1/2	107	-1 1/2
Abell 8 1/2%	113	112 1/2	112 1/2	113	-1 1/2
Abell 9 1/2%	80	87 1/2	87 1/2	88	-1 1/2
Abell 10 1/2%	109	109	109	109	-1 1/2
Abell 11 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 12 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 13 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 14 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 15 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 16 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 17 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 18 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 19 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 20 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 21 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 22 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 23 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 24 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 25 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 26 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 27 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 28 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 29 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 30 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 31 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 32 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 33 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 34 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 35 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 36 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 37 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 38 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 39 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 40 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 41 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 42 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 43 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 44 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 45 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 46 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 47 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 48 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 49 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 50 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 51 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 52 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 53 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 54 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 55 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 56 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 57 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 58 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 59 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 60 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 61 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 62 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 63 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 64 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 65 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 66 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 67 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 68 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 69 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 70 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 71 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 72 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 73 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 74 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 75 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 76 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 77 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 78 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 79 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 80 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 81 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 82 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 83 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 84 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 85 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 86 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 87 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 88 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 89 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 90 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 91 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 92 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 93 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 94 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 95 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 96 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 97 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 98 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 99 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 100 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last Net					
Bonds	Sales in \$1,000	High	Low	Last	Net
Abell 6 1/2%	89	87 1/2	87 1/2	88 1/2	+1 1/2
Abell 7 1/2%	45	107	106 1/2	107	-1 1/2
Abell 8 1/2%	113	112 1/2	112 1/2	113	-1 1/2
Abell 9 1/2%	80	87 1/2	87 1/2	88	-1 1/2
Abell 10 1/2%	109	109	109	109	-1 1/2
Abell 11 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 12 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 13 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 14 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 15 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 16 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 17 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 18 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 19 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 20 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 21 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 22 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 23 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 24 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 25 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 26 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 27 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 28 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 29 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 30 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 31 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 32 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 33 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 34 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 35 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 36 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 37 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 38 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 39 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 40 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 41 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 42 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 43 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 44 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 45 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 46 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 47 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 48 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 49 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 50 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 51 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 52 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 53 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 54 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 55 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 56 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 57 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 58 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 59 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 60 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 61 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 62 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 63 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 64 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 65 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 66 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 67 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 68 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 69 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 70 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 71 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 72 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 73 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 74 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 75 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 76 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 77 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 78 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 79 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 80 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 81 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 82 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 83 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 84 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 85 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 86 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 87 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 88 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 89 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 90 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 91 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 92 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 93 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 94 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 95 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 96 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 97 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 98 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 99 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 100 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 101 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 102 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 103 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 104 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 105 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 106 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 107 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 108 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 109 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 110 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 111 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 112 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 113 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 114 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 115 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 116 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 117 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
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Abell 119 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 120 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 121 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 122 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 123 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 124 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 125 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 126 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 127 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 128 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 129 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 130 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
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Abell 134 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 135 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
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Abell 137 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
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Abell 149 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
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Abell 152 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
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Abell 155 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
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Abell 194 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
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Abell 196 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 197 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 198 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 199 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 200 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 201 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 202 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 203 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 204 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 205 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 206 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 207 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2
Abell 208 1/2%	124	124	124	124	-1 1/2

1.40	362	21	21	21w	
1.33	41	12	11	11	14
1.106	414	291	28	29	24
1.20	82	27	26	26	24
	83	21	21	21	
lumber	102	27	26	27	24
l. sea	57	10	10	10	10
1.12	183	39	37	39	34
energy	116	34	37	37	34
1.5	226	16	15	15	14
elec.	340	21	21	21	21
37	81	35	35	35	35
1.05b	26	26	26	26	26
88e	131	23	19	19	19
nding	372	22	24	24	24
1.5	25	25	25	25	25

Rogen Precision	271	201	181%	194%	—	Taylor Int'l	356	5%	4%	5 1/2%	Young & Rubicam	1,050	28	26%	26 1/2%	16%
Rothall Commun	64	13 1/2%	11 1/2%	11 1/2%	2 1/2%	Taylor Wine AB	527	56	4%	5 1/2%	Ziegler Co	68%	121	23%	19%	19 1/2%
Rohmco Corp	449	6 1/2%	5%	6 1/2%	—	Tech Publishing	19	8 1/2%	8 1/2%	8 1/2%	Zenith Funding	372	4%	4%	4%	4 1/2%
Ross EICoal .04	54	28	26	26 1/2%	14	Technology .036	18	6 1/2%	6 1/2%	6 1/2%	Zenith Labs	25	13 1/2%	13 1/2%	13 1/2%	14 1/2%



(Continued from Page 9)

soared, and those who had the foresight to get in on the ground floor now bless that foresight as bringing in an infallibly sound return on investment.

There is building everywhere. Small hotels are growing into big hotels. Big hotels are growing bigger. Little boarding-houses are adding bathrooms and modernizing their amenities. Great complexes like the Torralta "Barca de Alvor" center are already al-

most self-contained townlets with their own mini-markets, cafes, restaurants, hairdressers and night clubs.

Admiral Americo Thomaz, the president of Portugal, recently opened there the new 54-million Hotel Dom João II in the middle of the soaring towers of holiday flats and shining white villas.

One of the three Algarve casinos, which have now been authorized by the government, will be at Alvor beside the Torralta complex. The spread of Torral-

ta's management has also encompassed the attractive Meia Praia Hotel a little further round the corner.

At this spot a new enterprise is also under way. The Portuguese Palmares Company has already spent some 13 million escudos (more than \$500,000) on building a par-72, 18-hole golf course which will have its own luxury hotel, club house, apartments, riding stables and other amenities. There is an accent on the luxury hotel in the Algarve. These hotels dominate the sparkling

panorama of blue sea and golden sand. They are amid the trees of flourishing estates complete with golf courses and auxiliary villas.

Outstanding examples are the Hotel Bolata in Albufeira, the Hotel do Golf at Penina, the Alvor Praia at Alvor beach near the Torralta complex, the Hotel Algarve at Praia da Rocha dominating an infinity of ocean and golden beach, and the Dona Filipa at Vale de Lobo (Almansil). Among projects already under way is the Holiday Inn hotel near the Vilamoura holiday village

zone. An air-strip is being built near the Penina Golf to serve small planes.

Holiday Villages

Investment in the holiday village type of venture, however, bids fair to become one of the most popular investments in the Algarve. The most advanced of these so far is the Torralta International Holiday Club at Alvor; but two other ambitious schemes are also under way. One of these is Lusotour's master plan for Vilamoura, sited around a splendid beach two and a half kilometers long that lies 9 km. from Albufeira and nudges Quarteira on one side. The plan includes on its 1,600 hectares of land a marina—a port area for pleasure craft, with its own urban holiday center, freshwater lake, two golf courses, 600 hectares of farming and stock-breeding area to support the inhabitants, a casino, swimming pools, a 300-room four-star hotel, a motel, with other hotels, villas and flats, wooded areas which form a rich game preserve and a few one-acre plots for gentlemen farmers, etc. A temporary casino is being built in the area for exploitation during the time necessary to build the permanent government-approved one.

So far the tourism financial society Lusotour has spent nearly \$5 million on infrastructures, including 30 km. of roads, the farming and stock-breeding center which produces 4,000 liters of milk a day for present sale in the surrounding region, an 18-hole par-73 golf course with adjacent club house, a riding center and tennis courts. The electric power supply is already ensured by a sub-station which will also serve the nearby town of Loulé, and the water supply and a sewage pumping station are also in operation. Some 40 bungalows are open; a small hotel, the Vilamoura, is open and plots for villas round the golf course are reported to have sold like hotcakes.

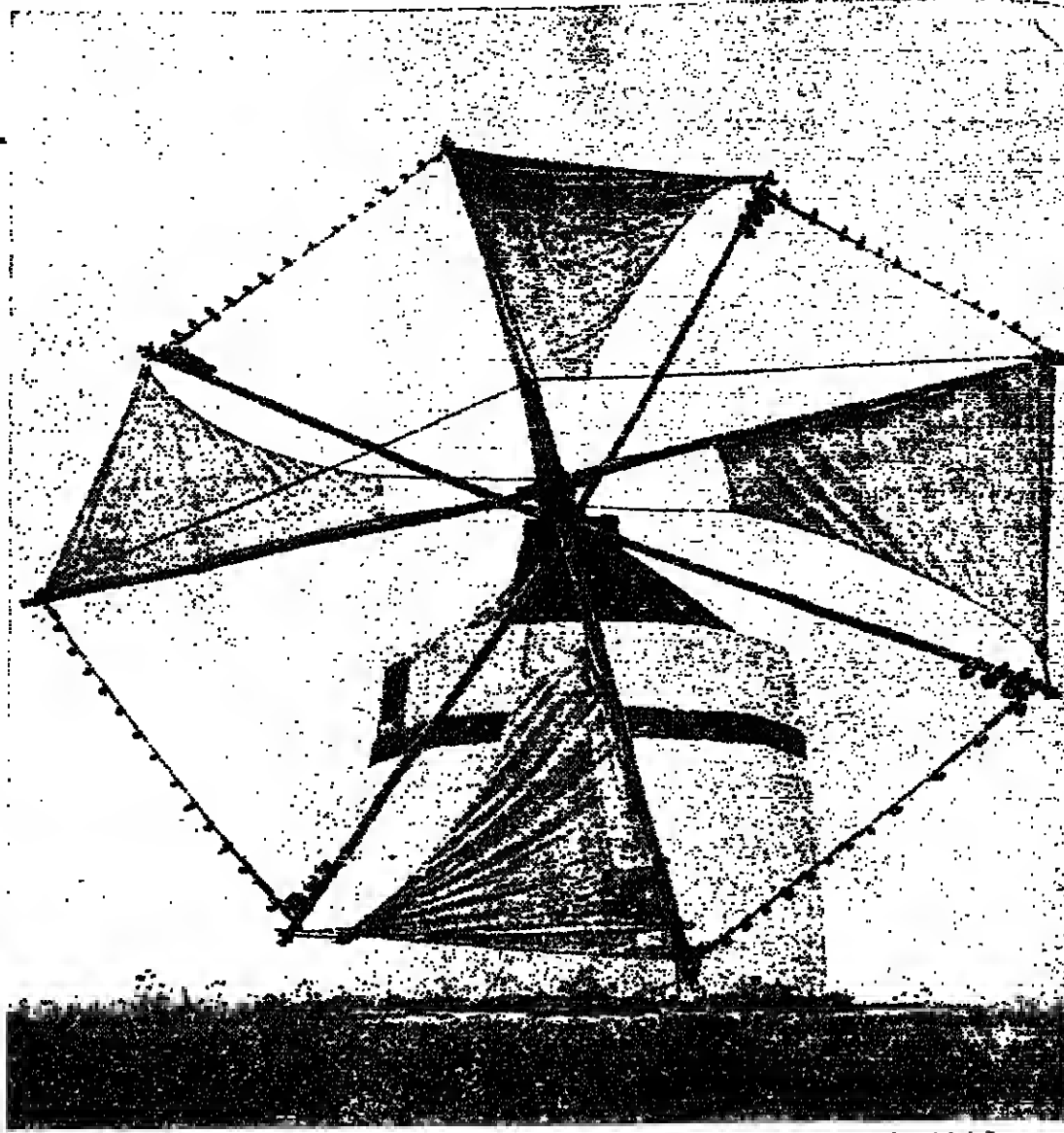
Population Boom

When the entire plan is carried out, a new population of some 50,000 people will be added to the floating or resident population of the Algarve. The capital behind the project is Portuguese.

A rival to the Vilamoura holiday center will be that of Swiss-financed Finalgarve's Praia Grande, beside Armação de Pera. The company is investing some \$150 million in this and other schemes in Portugal.

Finalgarve exploits the fine Hotel Algarve at Praia da Rocha and the Vilalara luxury holiday club just outside Armação de Pera. This is a singularly beautiful conception, a half-moon of elegant apartments enclosing in its crescent a club house with restaurant and bar and a swimming pool, all set within lovely grounds and dominating its own private bathing beach set in a spectacular bay. Among the company's plans is that of exploitation of the Hotel Almansour, which is now being finished. This singularly attractive building is perched high on panoramic cliffs near the charming little resort of Carvoeiro in the neighborhood.

Praia Grande beach and the surrounding countryside will be completely transformed by Finalgarve's plans for the holiday village. This will include two luxury hotels, apartment hotels, a health club, sports center, riding facilities. A complete village in the center of the complex will have its own convention center, shops, marketplace, bullring, church, cafes, restaurants and night clubs. There will be an 18-hole championship golf course and some 20 swimming pools. Two kilometers of sandy beach will be accompanied by a prome-



By last official count there were at least 2,500 windmills in Portugal—more than in Holland or any country in the world.

nade leading to the dunes. A farm, to which Israeli experts will be invited to teach local farmers new techniques, will provide fresh fruits and vegetables for the community.

Whereas Lusotour sells outright to purchasers, investors become partners in the Praia Grande hotels project. Such investors are entitled to ownership of their selected suite, partnership in the profits of the entire hotel, use of the premises free for one month out of season and free use of the various sports and other clubs in the scheme. Ownership of an apartment in one of the apartment hotels entitles one to sublet through the scheme's management, who will see to all details of renting and maintenance. An anticipated 10 percent in-

crease yearly in the value of property is an added attraction to investors, while certain tax benefits granted by the Portuguese government in order to promote touristic schemes and the right to take one's money out of the country at any time without paying any charges or taxes, are also benefits.

Pousadas

Although the tourist authorities seem to be particularly interested in the middle-and-upwards income bracket tourists, nevertheless the Algarve caters most comfortably for more modest visitors. A charming little resort like Praia Dona Ana near Lagos has not only a 4-star hotel (the Golfinho) but comfortable boarding-

houses as well where the charge is a little over \$10 a day in all. Praia da Rocha has such delightful little "solares" as the Pousada, perched on cliffs over the beach. Once a private house, this officially preserved typical Algarve building offers rooms with private bathrooms, excellent cooking and an amusing well-thought-out bar below the restaurant for about \$14 a day with food (wine included).

There are two government inns (pousadas) in the Algarve, geared to serve the traveler. A stay in a pousada is limited to three or four days; recreational-type hospitality and food are offered at a reasonable price. The Pousada of São Brás de Alportel sits on a hill up which the almost tree-strewed blossoms in the late winter. The Pousada do Infante at Sagres, where Henry the Navigator planned the great voyages of discovery of the Portuguese explorers, is on a vast, swept promontory facing the sea.

Like other touristic regions of Portugal, the Algarve suffers from a labor problem. There is not enough local labor or enough efficient building contractors to carry out the ambitious schemes that are being put into operation. This means expensive importation of labor from other parts of the country. A hotel school at Faro helps train local hands for the various branches of hotel activity, and this is supplemented by itinerant courses.

At present the Algarve exports only about 12 percent of Portugal's yearly tourist total, but promoters aim to rival Lisbon's 34 percent in the near future.



Faro's Santo Antonio Church.

Lisbon

(Continued from Page 9) tached to a school where the fine arts and crafts of Portugal are preserved, and an endearing Folk Museum (Museu de Arte Popular) shows the costumes and furnishings of the various country districts and their individual implements of trade.

Luxury Hotels

Needless to say, discerning tourists flock to see these riches and to buy the attractive regional products displayed in special shops and markets in the city. But there are not enough hotels to contain them all.

Although there are some 48 hotels and inns listed in the latest official directory which are given one to five-star rating, there are only two 5-star hotels, the Ritz and the Avenida Palace, with a total of 396 rooms between them, representing some 762 beds. U.S. travellers particularly demand this category of luxury, and they are the biggest spenders. Some 43.36 percent of all Portugal's tourist earnings are brought into the country by Americans.

The city can at present provide some 9,773 beds for tourists in establishments of the 3-star to luxury hotel category. There are, of course, many boarding houses

of a lower category, which are less sought after by the foreigner, at any rate the good spender.

City plans for tourism, under the aegis of the Secretaria do Estado da Informação e Comunicação, include the building of more hotels, foreign enterprise as well as Portuguese is staking large sums of money in such hotels. Among these are the new Lisbon Holiday Inn, whose initial building will be started this year, and the new Lisbon-Lendi Hotel which will have 50 rooms all equipped with bath, room, radio and television set "captain" bar service, by which you press a button instead of calling for room service.

estoril

offers
you

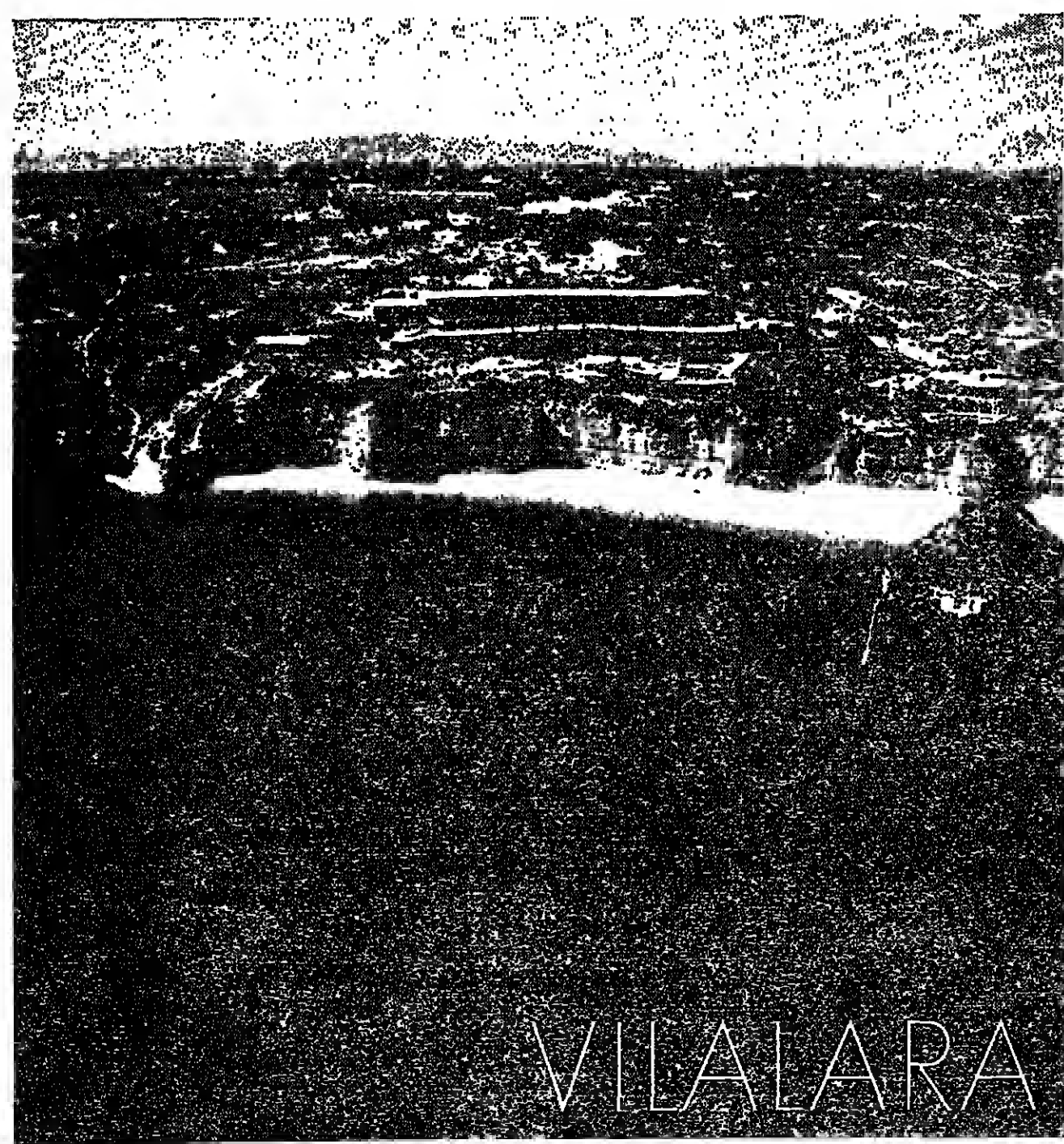
- Golf Tournaments, Football Matches, Portuguese Handicraft Show in JANUARY
- Estoril International Carnival, Golf Tournaments, Football Matches in FEBRUARY
- Auto Rallies, Golf, Horse-Racing, Tennis Tournaments, Football Matches in MARCH
- APRIL IN PORTUGAL Festivities, Golf, Horse-Racing, Sailing, Tennis, Football in APRIL
- Golf, Tennis, Sailing, Football, Waterskiing, Auto Rallies, Bullfights, Matar-boating in MAY
- Sailing, Tennis, Bullfights, Bridge, International Canine Exposition, Spring Salon of Plastic Arts, Inauguration of Motor Racing Track in JUNE
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- Sailing, Car Rallies, Motorboating, Bullfights, Handicraft Fair, Modern Art Salon, International Music Courses in SEPTEMBER
- Golf, Sailing, Car Rallies, Karting, Bridge, Photography Exposition in OCTOBER
- Golf, Photography Exposition, Autumn Salon of Modern Arts, Chess Tournament, International Fencing Tournament in NOVEMBER
- Golf, Autumn Salon of Modern Arts, Handicraft Show in DECEMBER



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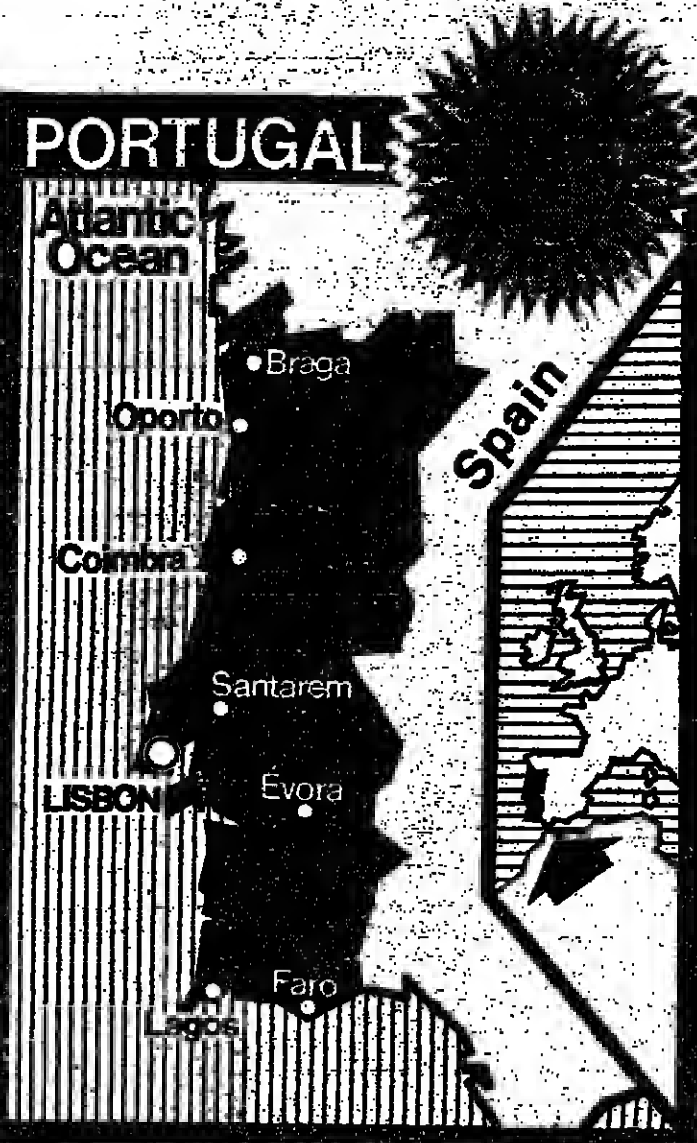
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Algarve

The province has proved to be a Shangri-la for visitors who seek peace and quiet... and a place in the sun...

By José Schercliff

FARO (IPT).—Portugal's southernmost province, the Algarve, is as exotically different from the rest of the country as the Mountains of Moiré are from the shores of Tahiti. The Moors, whose occupation of the land for five centuries has left such profound traces, called it El Gharb, the land to the west. Their influence can be seen in towns like Olhão, where the dazzling white flat-roofed houses turn their backs to the narrow streets, in the acres of fig and almond trees they planted in the sticky, dark inhabitants.

Although it faces the Atlantic, the Algarve's climate is benign. From December to March the average maximum temperature ranges between 51°F (10.5°C) and 63°F (17.1°C). Yet in July and August, the hottest months, average only 83°F (28°C) and 84°F (29°C). The waters, that are an antechamber to the warm waters of the Mediterranean, have a temperature of at least 62°F (16.5°C) in January and 80°F (26.5°C) in September.

Besides these advantages of climate the Algarve offers a 120-mile-long strip of coastline that is fringed with golden beaches. These are backed by 2,000 square miles of gently rolling countryside that is rich in fruit and flowers. In beautiful old towns and villages and in historic remains.

The Phoenicians, the Celts, the Romans all left traces in the Algarve, and there is evidence of earlier civilizations. The people are industrious, humorous, and friendly. Since their land has for centuries been virtually cut off from the bustling northern reaches of the country, they have remained primarily a simple fishing and farming community.

Ranges of hills formed a barrier that nowadays has been pierced by modern means of travel.

The province has proved to be a Shangri-la for visitors who seek peace and quiet, translucent light and a place in the sun. It has also proved to be a rich hunting ground for property developers, particularly those with an eye to serving the needs of visitors.

Convenience

All this lies within a 35-minute flight from Lisbon, two-and-a-half hours from London and Paris, and a little more from Copenhagen, Stockholm and Berlin.

Excellent motor roads converge on the Algarve from Lisbon and other points of Portugal, cutting through delightfully varied countryside. Bus services meander from north, east and west, and the railway from Lisbon offers non-stop pullman service as far as the swinging little town of Albufeira.

Portuguese holidaymakers discovered the Algarve decades ago, and a small number of retired British settled there to end their days as the retired British settle in the sun. Lagos, Faro, Albufeira, Praia da Rocha, Aljezur, Tavira, Monte Gordo, knew them. They came to Sagres, where Henry the Navigator built his school and where he died in 1498. They swam off Praia da Luz and gracious little Armazém da Pera, built villas around Carreiros, Quarteira, Vila Real de Santo Antonio.

Planning

Portugal, and particularly the Algarve, is rapidly catching up with the world boom in tourism, and development is going ahead at almost breath-taking pace. Yet on the whole little of the natural beauty of the countryside has been spoiled. Careful planning and strict government control is preserving the essential character of the landscape wherever possible.

If eleven-story towers rise on some quiet beach like Alvor, where the Torralta International Holiday Club has development well away, the cottages and villas around them are in the simple Algarve style. Palatial concrete and chromium hotels are all comfort and unostentatious luxury within.

Naturally the price of land has risen (Continued on Page 10, Col. 1)

Madeira

Scenery, Climate: An Ideal Island For a Holiday

FUNCHAL (IPT).—The Island of Madeira, one hour's flight from Lisbon, is praised in poetry and prose as the island of flowers, exotic fruits, spectacular mountains, honey cakes and heady, rich Madeira wine.

It is the ideal holiday land, with beautiful scenery, azure seas and gracious living. Its capital, Funchal, lies some 535 miles from Lisbon, with an impressive airport, hewn out of sheer rock—11 miles from the heart of the city. Another airport, which is in the process of being enlarged, lies on Porto Santo Island. It is necessary to commute by boat from Porto Santo to the main island.

Madeira packs in its 35-by-13-and-one-half-mile surface rugged forest-covered mountains, romantic fishing villages, historic landmarks, museums of fascinating religious art, and some of the most spectacular views in Portuguese territory. Its embroideries are world famous, and the better part of the women of the island are employed in supplying the world.

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 2)

Lisbon

A beautiful city, rich in historic monuments, gardens and squares... arts and entertainment...

LISBON (IPT).—Portugal's capital city of Lisbon at present receives more than one third of the country's tourists. The surrounding area, which is rapidly developing as a residential and tourist zone, gets more than 22 percent of them.

The choice is a natural one, for Lisbon is in itself a beautiful city, rich in historic monuments, beautiful gardens and squares, and well on the map so far as the arts and entertainment are concerned. Movement within the city is easy on buses, old-fashioned streetcars, a small underground railway and some of Europe's cheapest taxis. The city is within minutes of fine beaches and lovely countryside.

The Costa do Sol, stretching from Lisbon to Cabo da Roca, the most westerly point of Europe, is blessed with a sunny

climate, good touristic infrastructure and one of Portugal's only two all-the-year-round gambling casinos at present in existence. The other is in Funchal on Madeira Island, but three new ones are planned for the near future in the southern Algarve province.

It was from "Lisbon of the seven hills" (although actually there are more than seven) that the famous explorers set off to open up the world for civilization—Vasco da Gama who discovered the route to the Indies, Diogo Cão who discovered Angola, Pedro Álvares Cabral who sailed to Brazil, Afonso de Albuquerque, Rafael Perestrelo and others.

The city lies at a crossroads of air and sea travel. Its present Portela airport, conditioned to receive the new Jumbo Jet ear-

plane, is about to be inaugurated, is only a matter of minutes away from the center of the city. Increasingly inadequate for air traffic, however, it will be moved to the south bank of the river Tagus within the next years.

The port of Lisbon receives liners from Europe, the Americas, Africa and the East. Its railway network links up with other European capitals, and its motor roads are the subjects of constant expansion and improvement. Tenders have been asked for the building, maintenance and exploitation of a further 398 kilometers of motor roads.

Lisbon's history dates back some 2,000 years, but an earthquake in 1755 reduced most of the city to rubble, and fire destroyed what the earthquake

had spared. Thus there are not many really ancient buildings left in the city. The Convento de Carmo's Gothic skeleton is an exception, and the 16th century network of narrow streets and alleys that were spared in the steep old Alfama area are also monuments of the past.

New Lisbon was basically traced out by the Marquês de Pombal, whose statue looms above the city at the top of its fine main avenue. He looked ahead and traced out a city of straight thoroughfares running from the top of the Avenida da Liberdade parallel to each other down to the waterfront. The shopping area lies in these long streets, known as the Bolça or lower part of the city, and up the Rua do Carmo and the Chiado that climb one of the central hills. Beyond this lie what are now con-

sidered the old quarters of the city, the Bairro Alto with its typical restaurants and Fado joints, where the mournful songs of Lisbon are sung, the Estrela whose fine mansions house many of the most important embassies, the eastern area topped by the castle of São Jorge and tumbling down to the busy trading life of the quays where the traders dock their ships with merchandise from all over the world.

Among Lisbon's historic landmarks are the Torre de Belém, a 16th century Manueline fortress on the banks of the Tagus and the nearby Jeronimus Abbey with the church of Santa Maria de Belém (the local form of Bethlehem). The 13th century cathedral survived the earthquake, and a unique jewel of architecture is the Casa dos Bicos, built of diamond-shaped

rocks, where the museum of Portugal's former province of Goa in India is to be installed.

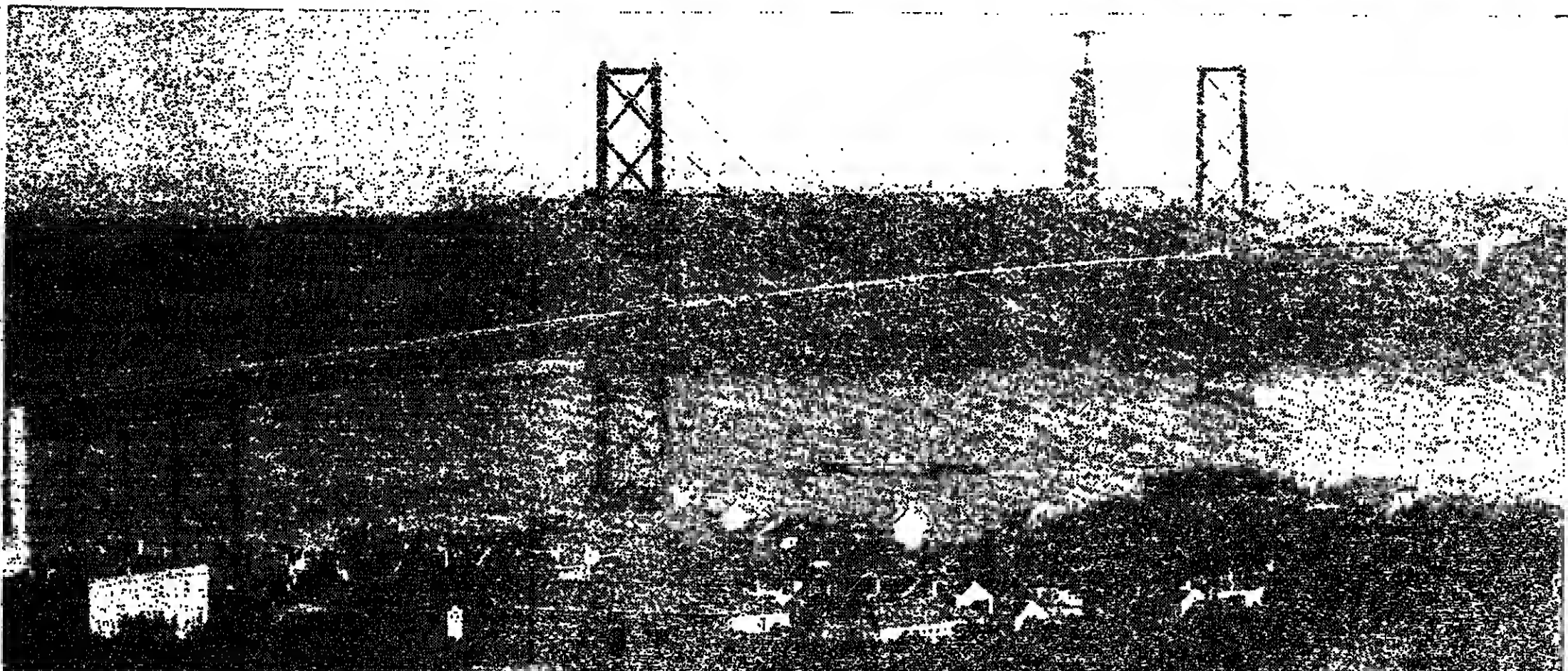
Museums

The city is rich in museums. The Museum of National Art contains a famous triptych by the Portuguese primitive Nuno Gonçalves featuring Prince Henry the Navigator and other notables of the day. The Coach Museum contains a famous triptych by the interesting collection of ancient horse-drawn vehicles.

The new Gulbenkian Foundation displays one of modern history's most fascinating one-man collections, that of the late oil magnate Calouste Gulbenkian. The Museum of Decorative Arts in an old mansion is at (Continued on Page 10, Col. 6)

Special Report

TOURISM IN PORTUGAL



The Salazar Bridge across the 565-mile-long Tagus River at Lisbon. It is the longest (3,323-foot main span) suspension bridge outside the United States.

Estoril

A swinging resort with a wide range of hotel accommodations and a wide range of activities...

CASCAIS (IPT).—For those who wish to take their holidays outside even the modest rush of Lisbon city life, there is a whole chain of resorts within easy reach of Lisbon airport, seaport or railway stations. They are linked to the capital by fine motor roads and by an efficient electric railway. A total of 1,200,000 tourists visited the region in 1971, and 2,000,000 are expected this year.

The resorts nearer the city have become dormitory adjuncts to Lisbon, and it is not until one reaches Santo Amaro de Oeiras that the first contribution to tourist accommodation is found in the well-equipped Hotel Continental, complete with restaurant, shop, swimming pool and children's museum.

Next comes the 2½ and open beach of Carcavelos, where the Hotel Praia Mar and other accommodation can house some 410 guests.

The majority of visitors to this area, however, are centered in Estoril and the nearby fishing town of Cascais, which has opened up as a really swinging holiday resort.

The fine new casino with its gambling rooms, galleries and cinema, its restaurant and night club is situated in the beach-side park of Estoril. This exotic seaside garden is equipped with a smart shopping arcade and is neighbor to two super-markets, cafes, restaurants, tennis courts and a congress hall. The golf course is within easy distance.

Wide Range

There is every grade of good accommodation in Estoril from the 5-star luxury Palácio Hotel, through service flats and lower

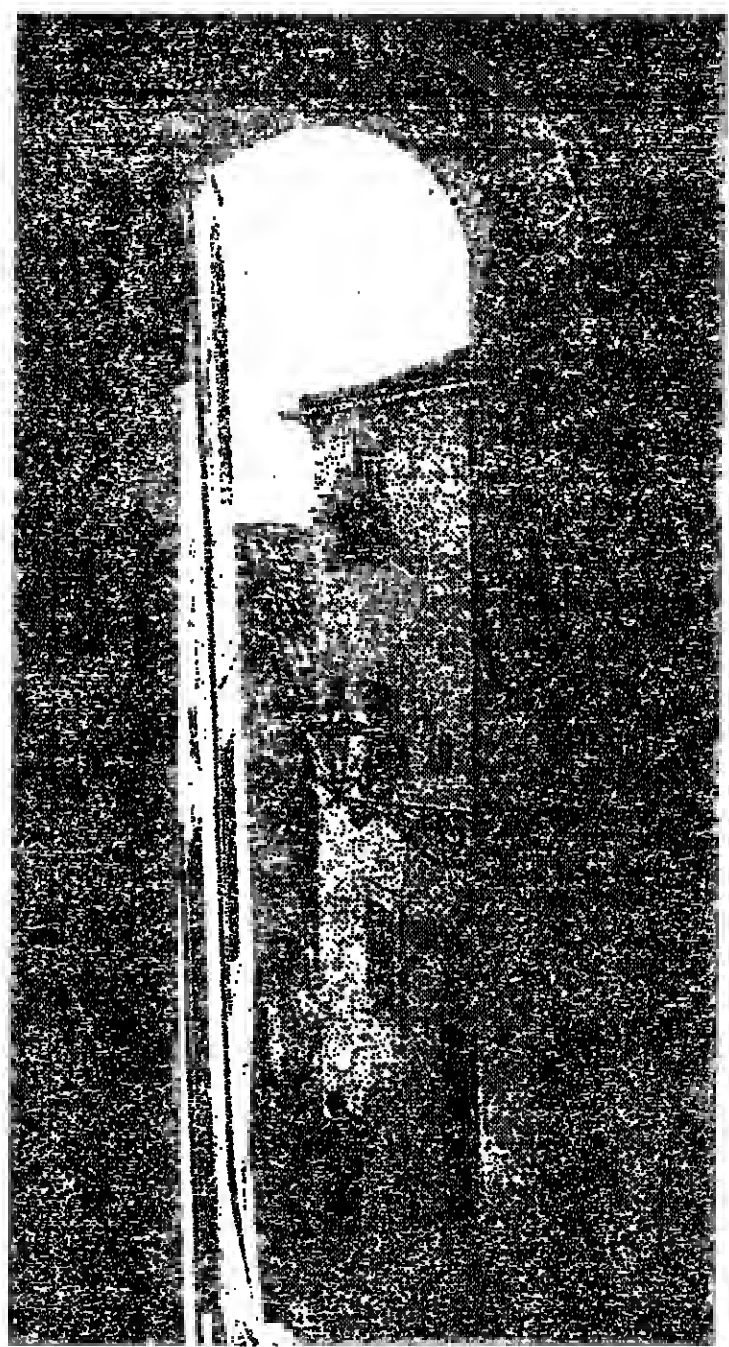
Diversion

A few miles up the coast road from Cascais is spectacular Guincho, a spacious beach backed by hills. Here the government has converted an old fortress into a luxury hotel, and Maraxo, once a modest seafood restaurant, has expanded into a fully equipped luxury restaurant with snack bar, tea room, a seawater swimming pool and adjoining hotel accommodation.

This area provides every kind of amusement. There are 120 restaurants, several cinemas, a theater in Cascais, sailing, riding, fishing, golf, tennis courts, pigeon shooting, swimming pools as well as beach bathing, night clubs and Fado joints where the mournful national songs are sung.

In June this year an autodrome will be inaugurated outside Estoril, and international Pinnos and Stars sailing championships are on the program. The airfield nearby can be used by small charter planes and by sportsmen alike.

Sintra, in the hills 19 miles (Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)



Old Lisbon street scene

Portugal Taking Its Place As a Great Tourist Center

LISBON (IPT).—Before World War II, Portugal had a quiet, traditional tourist industry that cut no figure in the world scene. Its clientele was largely composed of the English, who flocked to the sunny Estoril coast to escape the rigors of winter at home, or to the Madeira Islands, which almost became an English colony.

Even after the war, Portugal was slow to take advantage of the growing tendency of the world's population to travel. It was not until the 1960s that real impetus was given to the tourist industry, which has now become an invisible income earner second only to that provided by the remittances sent from Portuguese immigrant workers abroad.

Portugal is rapidly catching up as a world tourist center and its rapid increase has not been made without a tremendous effort.

In 1969 the existing Secretariado Nacional de Informação e Turismo (SNI), which had its own tourist department and its Fundo de Turismo for promotional expenditure, was completely remodelled. It was given the status of Secretariado de Estado da Informação e Turismo (State Secretariat for Information and Tourism) under its operating head, Dr. Cesar Moreira Baptista. The tourism department became a Commissariat with engineer Alvaro Roquette, its head, as commissar. The Commissariat's mission is to increase the drive to carve out as generous a share as possible of the European tourist industry for Portugal. Its program is varied and full, and its responsibilities increase yearly.

First of all, the Secretariat of State's tourism department is responsible for the development of the hotel and restaurant industries. No hotel can be built, project launched, restaurant

opened without the department's official approval. Heavy penalties await those who infringe this regulation. The department supervises such enterprises, inspects them regularly, classifies them according to category, fixes the agreed prices for accommodation and food, and generally keeps a tight control over them. Sewage disposal is a primary installation.

With this stringent control, however, go privileges. By law, hotels and similar establishments which have been officially declared of touristic utility are exempt from land and industrial tax and from all levy and tax for their administrative staff for ten years. For the subsequent 15 years they benefit from a 50 percent reduction on the same levies and taxes. Purchases of furnishings for such establishments are exempt from transfer duties and from estate and gift taxes.

For instance, the purchasers of suites or apartments in the Algarve's planned holiday village at Praia Grande in the Algarve, who are regarded as partners, are exempt from all transfer taxes on the initial purchase. They benefit by complete tax exemption on all income realized from their investment for the first ten years, and a 50 percent reduction for the next 15 years. They are also able to take their money out of Portugal at any time free of all taxes and charges.

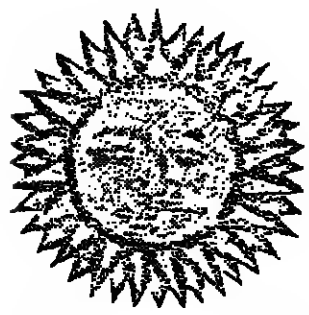
Tourism Fund

At the same time the Tourism Fund made loans at a low rate of interest to promote the building of tourist hotels, holiday villages and other interesting centers to many of the developers who got in on the ground floor. Now the scheme to encourage foreign investors is to match their investment.

Small sidelines of government encouragement to developing tourism are the awarding of prizes each year for the best regional dish produced by some restaurant, the subsidizing of folk dance groups and backing of fairs and markets where regional craftsmanship is displayed.

The tourism authorities have instituted a compulsory "tourist menu" in restaurants, which enables travellers to eat simply and at a reasonable price. They have also considerably developed the government-run inns called "Pousadas", increasing their number, and introducing some of a high luxury category.

These luxury pousadas are situated at strategic points and in ancient monasteries, fortresses, or other historic buildings. Such a one is the Pousada da Quinta da Santa Isabel in the Alentejo province walled city of (Continued on Page 12, Col. 1)



(Continued from Page 9)
Estremoz is a magnificently appointed 23-room guest house to which the ancient city fortress has been adapted.
Among the annual touristic events organized by the Commissariat are an April fair in Lisbon, tourists' day when everyone entering the country is fêted with gifts and flowers, an April market in the surroundings of Lisbon and an artisans' fair of regional products in the nearby fishing port of Cascais. A wine festival is usually promoted at the season of the grape-harvest. Sports events, cultural pro-

grams, international congresses all come under the aegis of Portugal's tourist authorities. They publish beautifully illustrated reviews on places and activities of interest.

When the commissariat took over it was already in a favored position, for Portugal's natural assets provide a wealth of attractions for the visitor. Its climate is generous. The average temperature on the northwest coast is around 59 F. with a rugged winter that allows skiing in the Estrela mountains (Serra da Estrela). In the Lisbon area it is around 60 F. and 66 on the south

coast. In sunshine hours the southern Algarve coast tops southern California, with a good 3,300 hours a year.

Portugal's 832 kilometers of Atlantic coastline is strung with beaches. In some places like Caparica across the mouth of the River Tagus from Lisbon, or Praia da Rocha in the Algarve, swaths of golden sand stretch as far as the eye can see. There are a myriad of small sandy bays and intimate coves, stretches of magnificently rocky coastline that is as yet unspoiled, excellent sailing waters for yachtsmen, clear seas for skin divers, rivers full of fish.

There are mountains in the north, beaches down south where you can bathe the better part of the year. The country has a chain of spas that have as yet been but modestly exploited. There is mile upon mile of unspoiled countryside of great beauty with excellent roads to bear the traveller to and through it.

Inland there are some of Europe's most gracious historic villages and towns; Romanic Evora with its Temple of Diana, walled Elvas, medieval Tomar, the city of the Knights Templars, romantic Coimbra, with one of Eu-

rope's most ancient universities.

A basic chain of hotels and government *pousadas* already existed. Luxury hotels were not numerous, however, and the *pousadas* were for the most part modest and rustic in style. Lisbon, the capital, had already proved its worth as an international shipping port and a crossroads of international aviation. What was necessary was a wider provision for and exploitation of tourism infrastructures, extension of the available facilities, and the addition of such new ones as the up-to-date traveller demanded. In short, an imaginative con-

ception of the future of tourism in Portugal.

The necessary capital has so far been forthcoming not only from national sources but also from government-encouraged foreign investments. British, American, French, Belgian, German investors have come forward, with experienced Swiss hotel groups and Dutch developers.

One problem which arose was that of properly trained staff to deal with the promised large-scale influx of tourists. The target of over 4,000,000 has been set for the 1972-73 epoch. For years Portugal has been suffering from the drain of manpower owing to the African wars and the emigration of workers to the higher-wage-paying countries. Little by little, however, the problem is being solved by the opening of specialized schools for the training of all categories of hotel staff and by itinerant supplementary courses. Good wages, social security benefits and other attractions are also available, so that the hotel and restaurant worker has a prosperous living level.

It has been proved by ex-

perience that Portugal offers admirable facilities for tourists of the middle-income bracket up to luxury travellers, and much of the country's touristic endeavor is being geared to this clientele.

Attention is being paid to catering for specialized tourists, such as the golfer. Golf hotels with their own courses cater for this sport, and the southern Algarve is making a specialty of catering for all categories of golfer, with ample provision for international championships being played here.

Special ports cater for yachtsmen, and international sailing championships of all kinds take place here, especially in Cascais, a singularly good harbor, half-an-hour's car drive up the coast from Lisbon.

Round the capital city there are pleasant beaches, the hill station of Sintra, Queluz with its ancient palace that has a restaurant in the impressive old kitchen, Mafra with its fabulous monastery-palace, Obidos with a fortress-pousada, and there are scores of attractive villages, market towns and historic monuments within reach.

The Portuguese authorities are also making plans to ensure that Lisbon and its nearby sunny coast resort of Estoril have their share of international congresses.

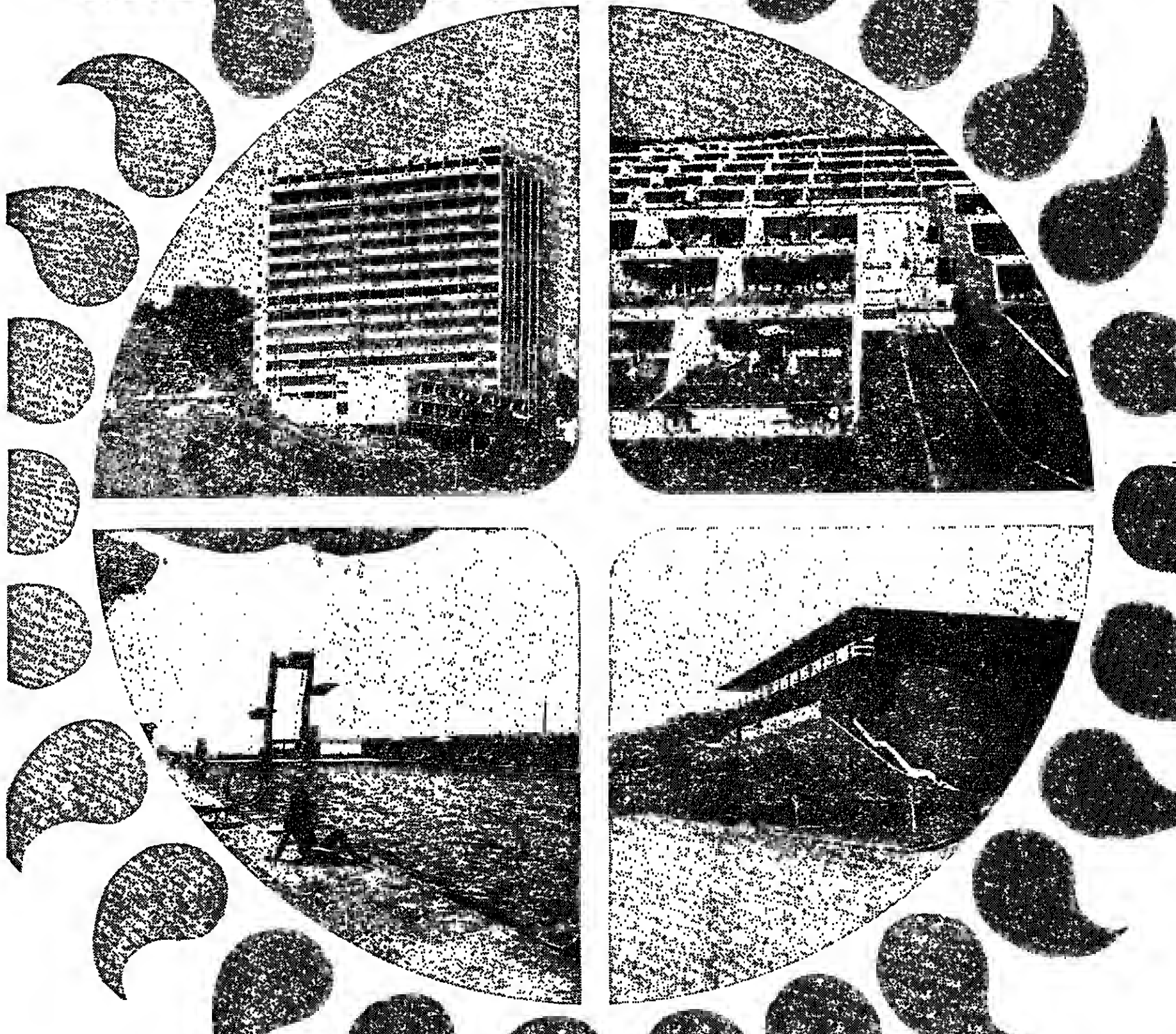
Several of the more modern hotels, including the Ritz in Lisbon and the Estoril Sol at Cascais along the coast, offer extensive convention and conference facilities.

This year nearly fifty international organizations have marked Portugal for their meetings. So popular is Portugal becoming for these gatherings—which the delegates often use as an occasion for business-cum-holiday trips—that it is planned in the near future to build a permanent congress hall in Lisbon.

Cultural, artistic, industrial exhibitions are a feature of the Lisbon tourist season, with the festivals of the "Popular Saints" in June to fill the city with gaiety.

Both the government tourist authorities and the municipalities of the towns and cities of the country collaborate in making the welcome to tourists as warm as possible and their stay full of real Portuguese interest.

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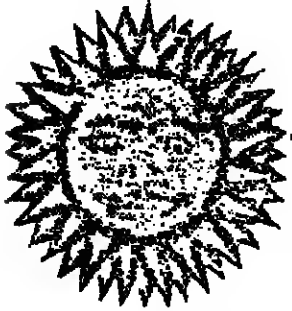


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Estoril

(Continued from Page 9)

from Lisbon, is a world out of this world, a hilly little town full of gracious mansions set in steep exotic gardens, hotels whose windows dominate miles of rolling countryside. Estoril, its luxury hotel in an ancient palace, has only 18 rooms, but offers the most elegant luxury and service imaginable. The kitchens of the royal palace of Queluz between Sintra and Lisbon are used as a graciously appointed restaurant whose prices are government controlled.

A Newcomer

The south bank of the river Tagus is now entering the competitive tourist field in a big way, however, and making a bid to share an ever-increasing portion of the north bank's tourist traffic.

Already the attractive little fishing port of Setúbal is equipped with the 4-star Hotel do Mar and the Espadarte, while the larger port of Setaúbal hosts the 5-star Inn of São Filipe in the ancient castle.

Now, the Torralta, who are building the monster complex of hotels, apartments and other amenities at Alvor in the southern Algarve, are well on the way with a similar complex at Troia, 40 miles south of Lisbon opposite Setúbal.

Troia is a spit of silver sands separated from the mainland, where once was set the Roman city of Celedrin, which was flattened by an earthquake in the year 412. Roman remains lie in the sands for anyone to chance upon.

Torralta already has in operation two restaurants, and about 80 holiday apartments of varying sizes will be ready in the summer. A hotel containing 20 suites with private swimming pools and a pleasure craft harbor and a number of public swimming pools are already under construction and the whole 120-room 5-star hotel will be ready in late 1973. When the whole complex is completed it will offer some 45,000 beds, commercial centers, sports facilities and a marina. A self-service restaurant for 2,000 people will be opened this summer. The making of an 18-hole golf course is under consideration.

Access to Troia is by hovercraft

—the first ever to be used in Portugal. One of its advantages will be utter quiet, for cars will be prohibited within the precincts of the complex, and silent little electric cars will take peep from the main outer parking space to the center of the holiday village.

Madeira

(Continued from Page 9)

plying the world market. Madeira wine is only equalled by Portugal's other famous port wine. Golf, tennis, sailing, swimming, skin-diving, fishing are among the sports available. There is a casino with gaming tables in Funchal, a theater, cinemas,

The Flora

A botanist's paradise, Madeira offers orchids, peacock flowers, nine-foot-high d'ohlias, wild arum lilies, jacaranda, coral-trees, magnolias, hibiscus of every hue, oleanders, passionflowers, heliconias, ipomoeas or convolvulus, and rampant bougainvilleas of every shade. Its fruits include the custard apple, avocado pear, surinam cherry, bananas and a small sweet variety of banana. Its gardens are a riot of color and its roadsides too are exotic gardens.

Naturally Madeira is well supplied with tourist accommodations, but the world increase in the industry is promoting unusual expansion.

Reid's Hotel has been famous throughout the world for years for its elegant hospitality in

which the most modern conveniences are combined with an Old World atmosphere of service. The Savoy, newer, lushly appointed, strikes a different 5-star note. Four and three-star hotels abound. The latest luxury hotel to open is, however, the new Hilton, and in November this year the Sheraton is scheduled to inaugurate its 300-room ocean-side hotel. This fascinating complex will have not only the most up-to-date air-conditioned rooms, but three swimming pools, one of them at ocean level and accessible by lift. The promoters are striving to produce a really Portuguese atmosphere in this luxury hotel. The menu of the grill-room, for instance, will feature wine included, and guests will be able to go to barrels jug in hand to draw as much as they like. There will be an English-type "pub" with a separate entrance as well.

Developments

Perhaps the most interesting developments in Madeira, however, and ones which had never been envisaged before, are two holiday village developments,

rounding industrial complex is to be built at Sines.

In view of these multiple activities, the government has decided to move Lisbon's airport from Portela outside the capital to an already designated site in the Setúbal area.

that of the Reis Magos at Caniço and of Matur.

The Reis Magos complex aims to develop some 400,000 square meters of land which was part of an old fishing village high on the cliffs commanding a spectacular view. It plans to house some 3,500 people in five hotels and surrounding holiday villas and flats. The complex will have its own shopping center, sports facilities, culture section, swimming facilities and nightclubs, etc. Building is already under way, and the new village is shaping.

The Matur holiday village is on a more ambitious scale. This too is under way, and already the International Bridge Club is the scene of world championships; flats and bungalows are already inhabited and the planned 300-room hotel is rising in their midst. Altogether about 1,000 people can now be accommodated in the houses and flats. An Olympic swimming pool and restaurant are also ready, while the shopping center, which will include snack bars, restaurants, drugstores, antique shops and grocers' establishments with a cinema, is under way.

It is planned next year to build a nautical club with a floating swimming pool on the sea below and the hotel will be provided with a heliport on its roof. There will be an undersea restaurant beneath the Olympic swimming pool.

Other plans for the Matur project include a mini-golf course, a 9-hole, 3-kilometer golf course and other sports facilities. The capital behind the enterprise is entirely Portuguese, and amounts to a total of 370 million escudos, encompassing the entire village and hotel. It is understood that President Americo Thomas has already agreed in principle to inaugurate the hotel in August this year.

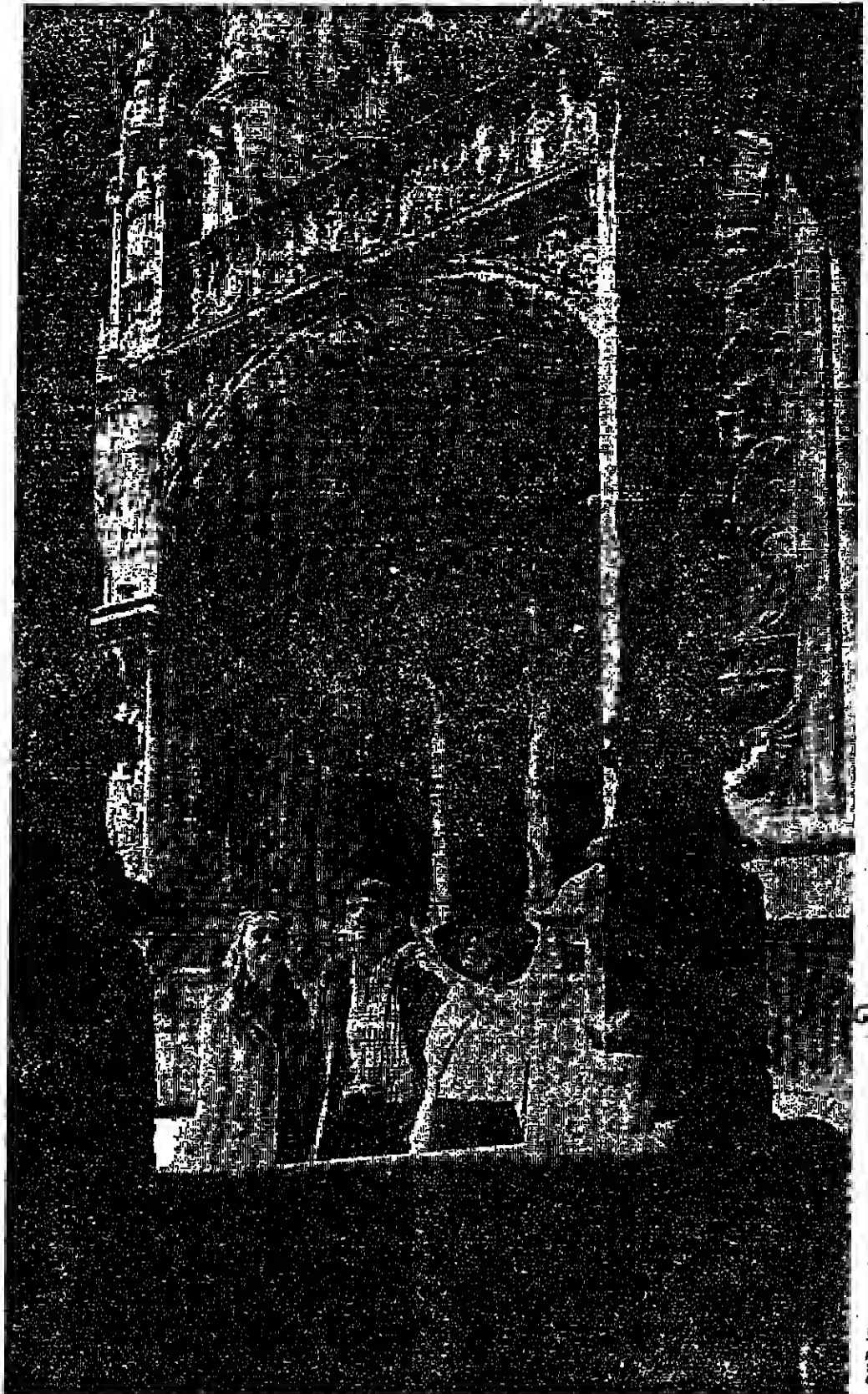
Some Statistics

LISBON (HTT)—In 1970 there were some 17,000 beds available for tourists in Portugal. The authorities deem necessary now some 30,000. More than 43 percent of all the money from tourism is brought in by American tourists.

Of the incoming tourists Lisbon gets some 34 percent, the Lisbon area (including Estoril and the Costa do Sol) 22 percent, the Algarve 12 percent and Madeira 4.6 percent.

Under the Third Development Plan (1968-1973) the Portuguese government allocated some 11,850,000,000 esc. to the development of tourism in the Portuguese mainland, the adjacent islands and the overseas territories. The plan predicted an income of some 14,900,000,000 escudos from tourism this year and 17,800,000,000 escudos in 1973.

Latest statistics provided by the tourist authorities here give the total figure of tourist entries into Portugal during 1971 as 3,867,025. More than 2 million of these were from Spain. There were nearly half a million British and 368,139 Americans.

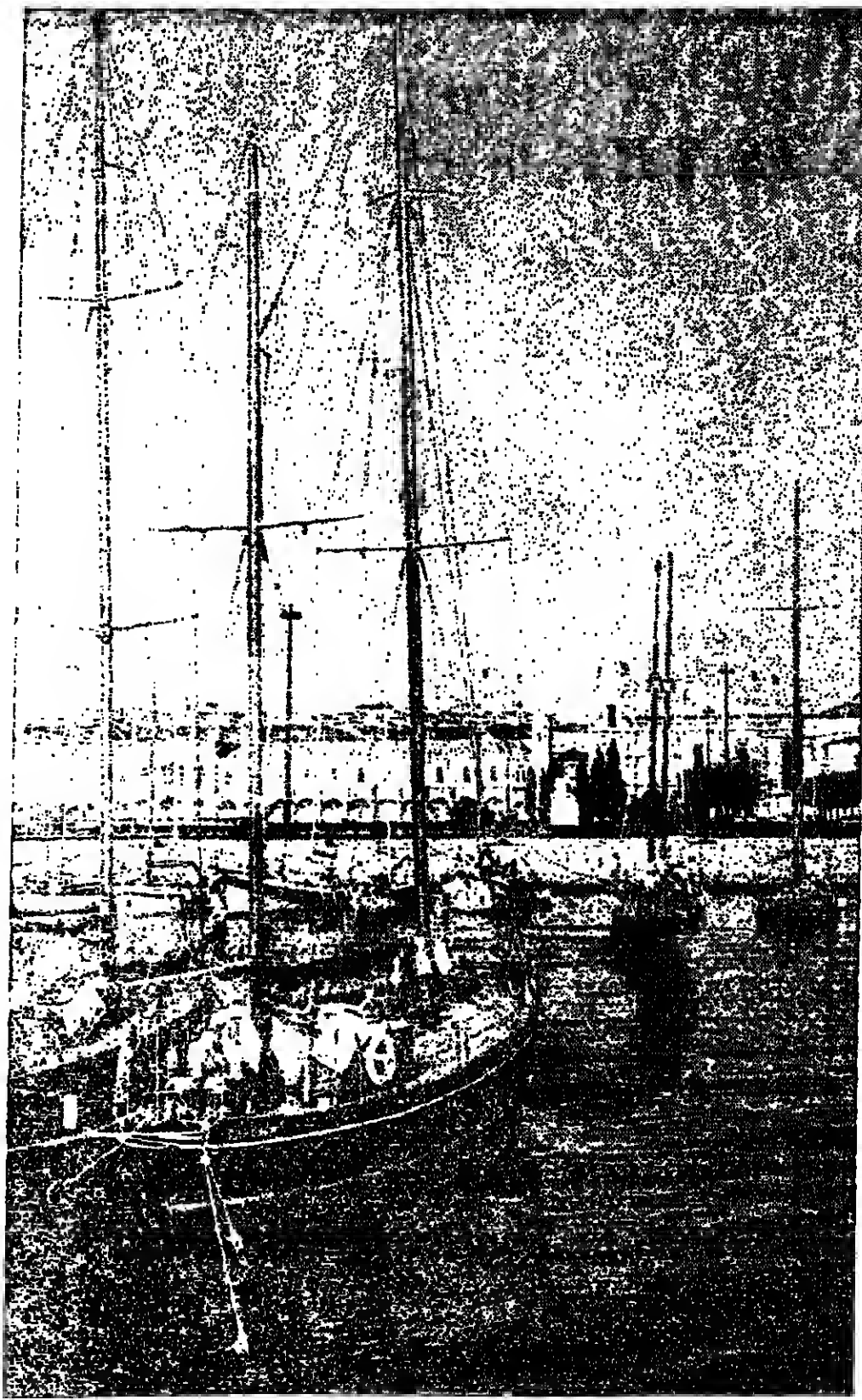


PORTUGAL BEAUTY WITH BOLDNESS

What would you need to consider your holidays really first rate? Ancient buildings with the aura of history clinging to them? 18 carat beaches? Breathtaking views? You can find some of these conditions in many places on earth. But none provides what Portugal has to offer you to have every year the holidays of a lifetime. Let's take beaches. They are bordered by perfumed pinewoods, stretches of golden sand facing a blue warm sea. Cosmopolitan tourist resorts or picturesque fishing harbours. But all of them with the friendly company of the tanning sun. Old places? What about romantic castles perched on craggy hilltops. Or towns that still have their Medieval walls and streets. And monuments built in the unique Manueline style, which speaks of history and the sea. Countryside? Valleys and slopes covered by the purple of vineyards. Mountains. Green plains. Places where Nature has kept her primal purity. And then the spontaneous gaiety of the folk festivities. The true hospitality of the people. Their centuries-old traditions. The thrill of the bullfights in which the bull does not die, and is tackled by a skilled man barehanded. Come to Portugal. Get to know the country that has the boldness to be beautiful... and exclusive.

PORTUGAL beauty with boldness

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Portuguese Trade and Tourist Office
20, Lower Regent Street, S. W. 1.
New York
Casa de Portugal
570, 5th Avenue / N. Y. 10036
and also at the other Portuguese Tourist Offices all over the world: Montreal, Rio de Janeiro, Madrid, Seville, Vigo, Brussels, Amsterdam, Geneva, Stockholm and Copenhagen.

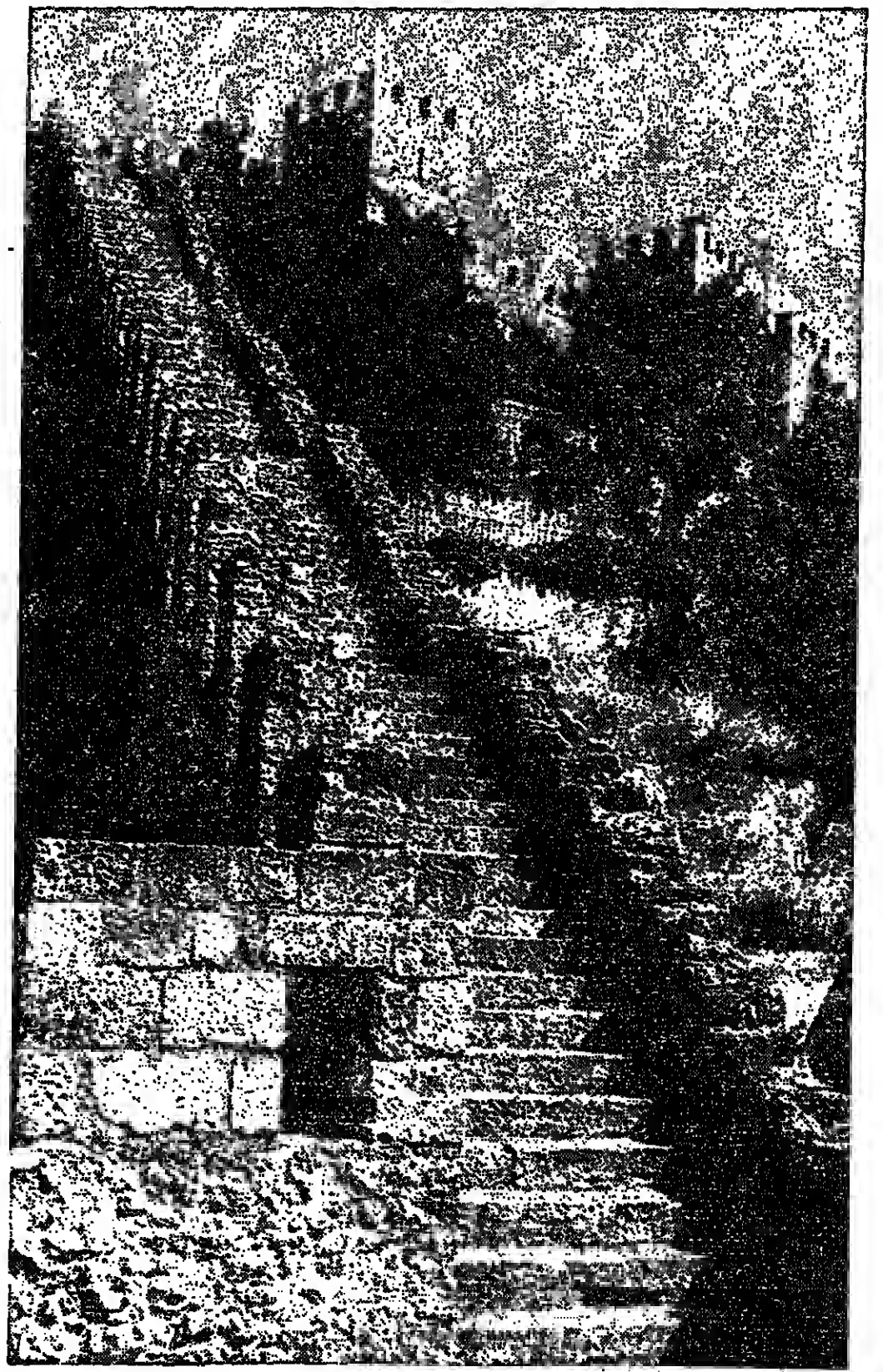


The Tagus River quayside, with the Monastery of the Jerónimos.

DON'T SAY FAIRYLAND, SAY LISBON

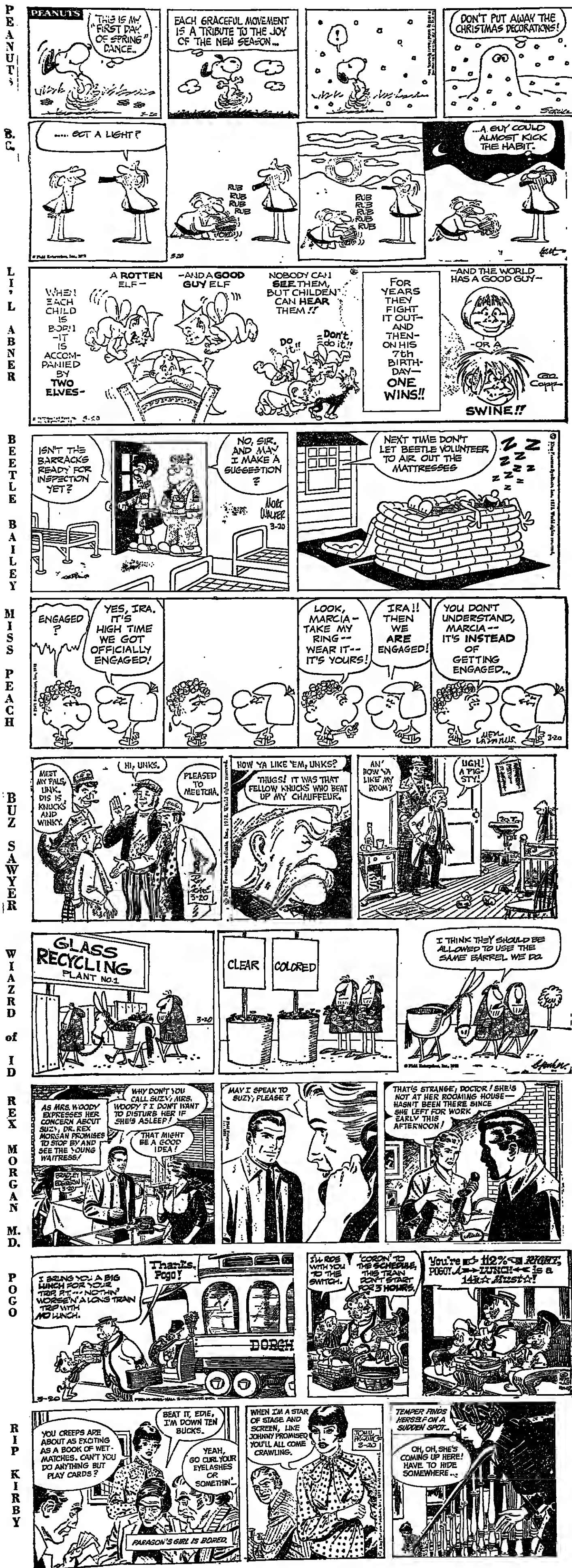


For information, write to:
**TOURISM DEPARTMENT
LISBON CITY COUNCIL
PORTUGAL**

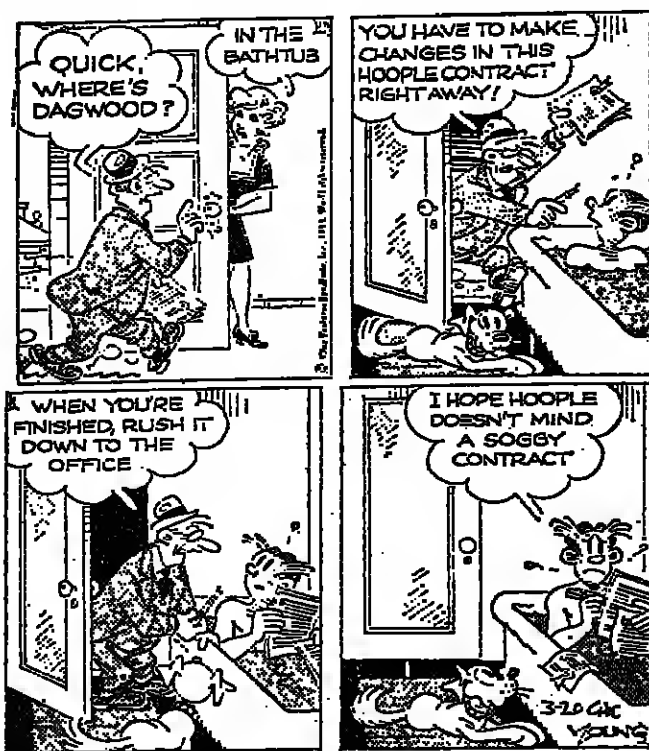


A view of the Castle of S. Jorge in Lisbon.

هنا من الاصل



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

To give equal opportunities to all contenders in a recent N.Y. tournament, duplicated deals were played in the final round. One of these is shown in the diagram.

When the eventual winners held the North-South cards, South chose to open two no-trump rather than an orthodox one-spade. This would have led to an impenetrable contract of three no-trump, but West intervened with an imaginative jump to four clubs on the favorable vulnerability.

North showed modest defensive prospects by doubling. However, South judged that his partner must hold a few high cards and made the greedy decision to bid four spades. He feared he would not get enough penalty from four clubs doubled. Four spades is a virtually hopeless contract, and the defense got off to a good start when West led the club jack. East ruffed dummy's queen and returned the diamond jack. He failed to appreciate that West's opening lead was a suit-prefer-

ence signal asking for the return of the higher-ranking side suit. If East had returned a heart at the second trick, as asked, four spades would have been down two tricks.

In the replay, South made three no-trump after he had opened one spade and West had made a modest two-club overcall. In the other match, one South also reached four spades and received a diamond lead. However, West had made a pre-emptive jump overcall of three clubs and this guided South to a reasonable plan: he led the club three on the second trick. This would have worked if West held six clubs, a more likely holding. West would have taken the king, but South would then have been able to cash the club ace, the spade ace and the spade king to discard a heart on the club queen.

As West held eight clubs, the result was a disaster. He ducked and the defense cross-ruffed in the minor suits to take four tricks. South managed to win one heart trick, but was down three. As West's teammates collected 500 points from four clubs doubled, he gained 13 international match points.

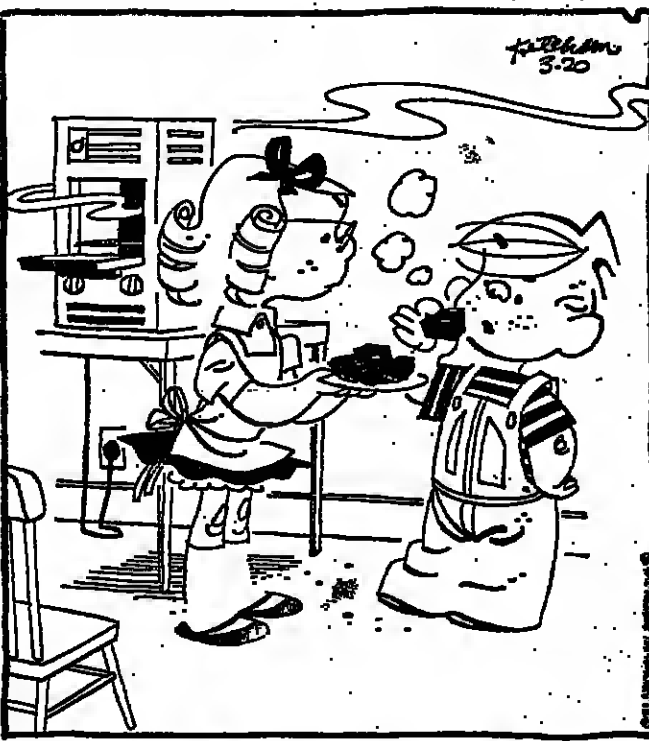
NORTH		EAST	
♠ K64	♠ 382	♠ 382	♠ 382
♥ 8743	♥ Q1062	♥ Q1062	♥ Q1062
♦ 864	♦ J109752	♦ J109752	♦ J109752
♣ KJ987642	♣ A10953	♣ A10953	♣ A10953
	♣ K55	♣ K55	♣ K55
	♣ AKQ	♣ AKQ	♣ AKQ
	♣ A3	♣ A3	♣ A3

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:
 South West North East
 1 NT 4♣ 4♠ 4♠ Pass
 4♠ Pass Pass Pass
 West led the club jack.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

MESIA	HOPS	TEAS
OTHER	HOJO	OGLE
THOMAS	MANH	NAVE
TALE	IS	LI
ON	THE	UNION
ALERT	ICKES	
CHARIS	GOGO	RIPS
SENIA	RE	STION
CINIC	BRIR	AGENT
UEAPIS	EMILE	
TAIS	SO	BAIT
ASTO	ELI	KRILL
REAR	AWIS	RESIT
TARP	ASIT	APERS

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

KUSYD

ROFOL

GYABIM

UNCANE

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Saturday's Jumbles: ELUDE POPPY HELPER JABBER
 Answer: What the old salt tried to do—"PEP HER" UP

BOOKS

REMBRANCES OF RIVERS PAST

By Ernest Schwiebert. Illustrated with drawings. Macmillan. 287 pp. \$6.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

I DON'T know whether it's the anticipation of the spring or the result of overlong confinement indoors, but this is the time of year when the reviewer's mind begins to pace its cage and gnaw at its bars; and the only antidote, short of doing the real thing, is to read a book about trout fishing. Almost any book about trout fishing, though, is essentially prelapsarian (essentially, I say, because one must spend hundreds of dollars on pounds of synthetic material in order to do it properly; although I might also add that the biggest trout I ever personally saw taken was caught with a stick, a length of twine and a leaderless hook—no, not a bent pin—by a farmboy who simply felt the bite and walked backward until the creature was beached). Trout fishing, more than most outdoor activities I can think of, demands that one climb out of one's head and merge with the ecosystem, know its minutiae, accommodate oneself to its secret rhythms, be Adam and Eve in the Garden.

And trout fishing has produced a remarkable literature—more so, oddly enough, than many sports more spectacular in form and easier to dramatize. Perhaps because it attracts people with contemplative dispositions, perhaps because its marketing demands a set of skills that can't be explained by simple exposition, or perhaps because its greatest practitioners have tended to be men of education and sensibility, trout-fishing books are always more than mere operating manuals and sometimes nothing less than literary classics. One doesn't read a book like Ray Bergman's "Trout" just to learn how to take fish; one reads it to see a mind defining its place in the world with balanced, yet thorough sentences, some of which, it is said, Bergman worried over for days.

But the more common run of trout books are streams-I-have-fished-and-fish-I-have-caught memoirs. One reads them to re-encounter the basic experience they describe—the approach to a promising stretch of water; the observation of what the fish are feeding on; the selection of the appropriate lure; the families always; the huge strike, when the fish transmits its unique energy up line, down rod, through fingertips and into one's store of dreams; the anxious minutes of struggle, which seem like hours of ecstasy; and the giddy moment of triumph, or, too often, the painful seconds of loss that inevitably stretch out into years of frustrated second-guessing, which they say is the best thing about the sport. To a fisherman, even to a thrasher such as the reviewer is, the experience can't be described too often. So on a cold damp day in March, one turns to books like Ernest Schwiebert's "Remembrances of Rivers Past."

Mr. Schwiebert is an architect and city planner to most people, but his folks know him as one of the world's best fly fishermen, the author of the classic "Matching the Hatch" (on how to discover and imitate what the fish are eating, whether it be a mayfly, a caddisfly or a nymph in its wings), and a man willing to fly halfway around the world to where the fish are nibbling. He took his first fly fishing trip on the Perre Marquette when a boy in Michigan, and the experience tied the pattern for his life. The fish have gotten bigger and the settings more exotic, but the pattern has remained the same. His "Remembrances" repeat the pattern on some of the classic streams of America, and on South America, Labrador, Scandinavia, Europe and even Nepal. En route, he pauses to offer a hint on hatch-matching, lure the hunt, personality sketches of the great ones, social notes for all over (there is a charming chapter devoted to the Hemlock Inn, on the Broadheads River, Pennsylvania, where the likes of John L. Sullivan, Lily Lang, Theodore Roosevelt, Gifford Pinchot and Calvin Coolidge have cast their lines upon the water, and anecdotes that are as reliable as fish stories go, for the lack of maudlinness and corn.

Mr. Schwiebert understands, and writes essentially, is candid about the fact that many of the big ones go away and know who and when to report the deal of the essential experience (a strike, fight, triumph, defeat). The wintertime yearnings of housebound reviewer were more or less satisfied by his memoir. And it was with warm feeling that one left Mr. Schwiebert sporting for Atlantic salmon in Norway's Laerdal River, fame, he tells us, for "its long history of royalty and riches."

True, fishing at its very best is a rich man's sport. And, as its father than universal enchanting aspects: its snobbery, its faintly absurd rituals, its of course, its male-bonding. Besides good fishing, Mr. Schwiebert also reminded me with one of his yarns of a visit I once paid to the home of a great sportsman: who, he said, was a white at a wood-paneled bar in his dining room (authentic down to its electronic revolving beer advertisement) and consume a delirious named after a lady friend who was not the sportsman's wife, while said sportsman's wife—evidently not one of the best—remained in the kitchen making herself with bourbon. A few years after the visit, I learned that the sportsman had died and that, in accordance with his last wish, his remains had been scattered from the banks of his prize fishing club onto the water, his favorite trout stream. I was, he was not entirely correct that the wife of the deceased had been permitted to attend a ceremony.

Mr. Schwiebert is an architect and city planner to most people, but his folks know him as one of the world's best fly fishermen, the author of the classic "Matching the Hatch" (on how to discover and imitate what the fish are eating, whether it be a mayfly, a caddisfly or a nymph in its wings), and a man willing to fly halfway around the world to where the fish are nibbling. He took his first fly fishing trip on the Perre Marquette when a boy in Michigan, and the experience tied the pattern for his life. The fish have gotten bigger and the settings more exotic, but the pattern has remained the same. His "Remembrances" repeat the pattern on some of the classic streams of America, and on South America, Labrador, Scandinavia, Europe and even Nepal. En route, he pauses to offer a hint on hatch-matching, lure the hunt, personality sketches of the great ones, social notes for all over (there is a charming chapter devoted to the Hemlock Inn, on the Broadheads River, Pennsylvania, where the likes of John L. Sullivan, Lily Lang, Theodore Roosevelt, Gifford Pinchot and Calvin Coolidge have cast their lines upon the water, and anecdotes that are as reliable as fish stories go, for the lack of maudlinness and corn.

CROSSWORD

By Will Wer

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| ACROSS | | | | | | | | | | DOWN | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Sapphire or chamber | 45 | Former | 21 | Mineral rocks | 1 | Exchange | 41 | Ad subject | 1 | Exchange | 41 | Ad subject | 1 | Exchange | 41 | Ad subject | 1 | Exchange |
| 2 | Soviet republic | 46 | Stale | 22 | Make a decision | 2 | Indian weight | 42 | Chemical salt | 2 | Indian weight | 42 | Chemical salt | 2 | Indian weight | 42 | Chemical salt | 2 | Indian weight |
| 3 | Employed | 47 | Receives | 23 | Scottish clan chief | 3 | Venus de Milo's lack | 43 | Wishes for | 3 | Venus de Milo's lack | 43 | Wishes for | 3 | Venus de Milo's lack | 43 | Wishes for | 3 | Venus de Milo's lack |
| 4 | Deteriorated, with "out" | 48 | Effectiveness | 24 | Farm implement | 4 | Like some museum art | 44 | Rhythmic | 4 | Like some museum art | 44 | Rhythmic | 4 | Like some museum art | 44 | Rhythmic | 4 | Like some museum art |
| 5 | Rub out | 49 | Negri | 25 | Turnpike | 5 | City of Iran | 45 | Zoo creatures | 5 | City of Iran | 45 | Zoo creatures | 5 | City of Iran | 45 | Zoo creatures | 5 | City of Iran |
| 6 | City near Passaic, N.J. | 50 | Classy group | 26 | Garlic unit | 6 | Of a space | 46 | Half-shell occupant | 6 | Of a space | 46 | Half-shell occupant | 6 | Of a space | 46 | Half-shell occupant | 6 | Of a space |
| 7 | Dole | 51 | Rara | 27 | Second showing | 7 | Like some yarns | 47 | David and | 7 | Like some yarns | 47 | David and | 7 | Like some yarns | 47 | David and | 7 | Like some yarns |
| 8 | Lends a hand | 52 | He was: Lat | 28 | Uneven | 8 | Snake | 48 | Admit | 8 | Snake | 48 | Admit | 8 | Snake | 48 | Admit | 8 | Snake |
| 9 | Uplift port | 53 | Do a printing job | 29 | Scruffs | 9 | Limit | 49 | Performed | 9 | Limit | 49 | Performed | 9 | Limit | 49 | Performed | 9 | Limit |
| 10 | Beethoven symphony | 54 | Future entry | 30 | Like butterflies or sails | 10 | Trin a photo | 50 | Cuts off | 10 | Trin a photo | 50 | Cuts off | 10 | Trin a photo | 50 | Cuts off | 10 | Trin a photo |
| 11 | Certain get-togethers | 55 | Dotted with stars | 31 | Kind of bridge | 11 | Drudge | 51 | Do a newsroom job | 11 | Drudge | 51 | Do a newsroom job | 11 | Drudge | 51 | Do a newsroom job | 11 | Drudge |
| 12 | Exam | 56 | Time divisions before... | 32 | Open-handed blow | 12 | Drunkard | 52 | Portuguese explorer | 12 | Drunkard | 52 | Portuguese explorer | 12 | Drunkard | 52 | Portuguese explorer | 12 | Drunkard |
| 13 | Coral | | | 33 | Kind of bridge | 13 | Firm | | | 13 | Firm | | | 13 | Firm | | | 13 | Firm |
| 14 | Tundralike | | | 34 | Open-handed blow | 14 | Drum | | | 14 | Drum | | | 14 | Drum | | | 14 | Drum |
| 15 | Cornelia's jewels | | | 35 | Ad subject | 15 | French resort | | | 15 | French resort | | | 15 | French resort | | | 15 | French resort |
| 16 | Century plants | | | 36 | Chemical salt | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | Candle | | | 37 | Wishes for | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | Stage of history | | | 38 | Rhythmic | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | Burden | | | 39 | Zoo creatures | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20 | Weatherman's concern | | | 40 | Central part | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 21 | Trin a photo | | | 41 | Half-shell occupant | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 22 | Goal | | | 42 | David and | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 23 | Drudge | | | 43 | Admit | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24 | Drunkard | | | 44 | Performed | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 25 | Firm | | | 45 | Cuts off | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 26 | French resort | | | 46 | Do a newsroom job | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 27 | | | | 47 | Portuguese explorer | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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For Golfers

LISBON (HET)—There are some 10 golf courses either in operation or ready for play in Portugal, and more are in the way. Tourist expansion is making a serious play for the golfer, and the "Golf Hotel" is now becoming a feature of the landscape. In the southern Algarve, where the sun is alleged to shine for more than 3,000 hours a year.

The old traditional golf courses are in the center and north of the country: an 18-hole and a nine-hole course at Estoril, a 9-hole course at Belas on the way to the hill resort of Sintra, and another 9-hole one at Vilamoura.

The Oporto Golf at Sillva, near Espinho, has 18 holes and there is the "Miramar" Golf Club with 9 holes five miles outside Porto. In the second city, while the "Alameda" resort of Vilamoura has its 9-hole course, the new golf center is, however, in the southern Algarve. Here there is the splendid "Funchal" Golf Hotel with its own 18-hole par-73 course laid out by Harry Cotton at Monte de Alvor.

The 1,000-hectare Vilamoura holiday village project already has its first golf course in operation near the little resort of Olhão. This is an 18-hole par-73 course laid out by Frank Pennock with a small hotel and

bungalows attached, and a whole scheme for golfers' villas for which plots have been sold. A second course, is to be built by the Vilamoura complex.

The "Terra-Cruz" holiday village complex near Armação da Pêra, in the same area, will also have its golf course, with suitable hotel and apartment accommodation nearby. Near Faro in the Vale de Lobos where the Hotel Dona Filipa is situated there is yet another 18-hole, par-73 golf course.

In the Offing

Ready for play but as yet not open is the Portuguese Palmars Company's Pennock-designed golf course at Meia Praia in the Lagos area. Five of its holes are on the reclaimed dunes. Its club house will have attached apartment and hotel accommodation for sleeping, and the attractive Meia Praia hotel is within easy distance.

The Portuguese aviation company TAP, giving its aid to promoting golfing holidays in Portugal, has instituted an annual championship prize for visiting golfers. It can be played on any Portuguese course and competi-

tor's scores will be considered each April by experts.

Other golf plans are for a new course in the Azores, where there is already an 18-hole course on Terceira Island, a new course in Madeira, a second course at Funchal and one on the south of the Riber Tagus opposite Lisbon. A new nine-hole course is also being added to the Vale de Lobos facilities.

Gaming

As a relaxation from golf, visitors to the Lisbon, Algarve and Funchal (Madeira) areas may indulge in a flutter at the gaming tables. The new official Casino at Estoril has excellent gaming rooms, a cinema and a vast restaurant with a floor show, as well as a hotel. The only other all-year-round gambling casino in existence in Portugal is at Funchal in Madeira, but recently the government authorized the building of three casinos in the southern Algarve province.

One of these will be at Alvor, one by the Vilamoura holiday village and pleasure craft port and the third must be placed between Tavira and Vila Real de Santo Antonio near the Spanish

Accessibility

LISBON (HET)—There is no difficulty in getting to and from Portugal or getting about the country while there. Several shipping lines from Europe, the Americas, Africa, and the East call regularly at the port of Lisbon. Passenger traffic is regular in national ships between Portugal and her African provinces of Angola and Mozambique, and TAP, the national airline, links the country with all parts of the world.

Portugal has become a vital link in world air traffic, and Lisbon is well served by international lines as well as TAP. Last year 2,498,103 passengers used Lisbon's Portela Airport. The Portuguese domestic airlines alone served 340,000 passengers. The airport of Faro in the Algarve, one of Portugal's favorite sun-holiday areas, increased its passenger turnover 43 percent last year, 382,552 travelers using it as compared with 265,045 in 1970.

Besides the three international airports of Lisbon, Oporto (Pedras Rubras) and Faro, a network of some 23 provincial aerodromes exists, and the air-taxi service is now an everyday utility. TAP links Lisbon to Oporto by regular daily flights, and serves Madeira and the Azores as well as Portuguese Africa and foreign countries.

Jumbos

Ever-expanding TAP is now all set for jumbo jet service, and the first flight of the new Boeing 747-300 from Lisbon to New York is set for March 31, on the following day the Lisbon-Luanda (Angola) jumbo jet service will be inaugurated. Pilots have been training intensively for the past months at the vast air base at Beja, and the huge hangar to house the plane was inaugurated some time ago.

In order to encourage tourism the Portuguese authorities allow a certain number of charter flights, and package tours, consisting of a weekend in Lisbon, on the Costa do Sol of the sunny Algarve for a little more than twenty pounds sterling (fare included) have become a brisk addition to British travel to Portugal. Transatlantic airlines also now offer attractive fares for set trips.

Railway and bus services are now well organized in Portugal. The CP (the national railway network) runs fast trains to link international lines, and provides pullman service to Spain and down to the Algarve.

Fare concessions are made to groups of students, pilgrims and other organized travelers, and motorists can get their cars ferried at normal rates.

The network of roads throughout Portugal is excellent, and yearly improving. The government is at the moment considering tenders for the building of 338 kilometers of motor roads which will pierce the country from north to south and east to west.

Opposite to the Lisbon-Landil will be the new planned Hilton Hotel, while the Lisbon-Sheraton, which is being built virtually on the site of the historic Aviz Hotel,

will add another 400 rooms to the city's accommodation this year when it opens at the end of July. This soaring 20-story building will have a roof restaurant commanding the most spectacular view of the city and the wide reaches of the Tagus. It will have its own swimming pool and health club, three bars, a coffee shop and grill room, beauticians on the spot and a shopping arcade. Sheraton Hotels are the most modern and best in enterprise in Portugal, and will be opening another finely equipped hotel in Madeira in November. It is understood that they are considering more extensive plans for the future.

Promotion

Last year the Portuguese authorities spent more than 518 million escudos of the tourism fund on promoting tourism. Nearly half of this went on loans for the building or improvement of hotels in Lisbon and other strategic places.

Collaborating with the tourist authorities, the municipality of Lisbon also plays its part in promoting tourism. The tourist industry brought in more than 15 million escudos of revenue to the municipality according to statistics for 1969 which have just been published, and considering the mounting figures of visitors, this income must be increasing yearly. It is the municipality which sells the land on which the new tourist hotels are being built. It keeps the city clean and swept, sees to the planning of the green spaces, the spectacular show of flowers in many of the parks and squares, the floodlighting of monuments and fountains, the preservation of quaint old streets.

The municipality also has a hand in entertainment plans and the recently acquired municipal theater in the transformed Sao Luiz Cinema is used for plays and concert programs organized by the city authorities. The municipality also subsidizes small theaters and produces attractive booklets on the beauties of the city.

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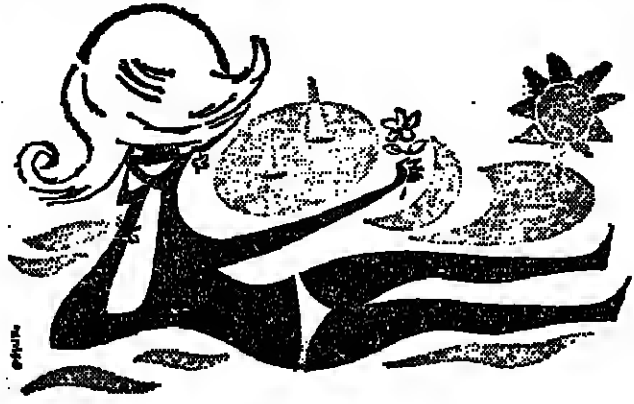


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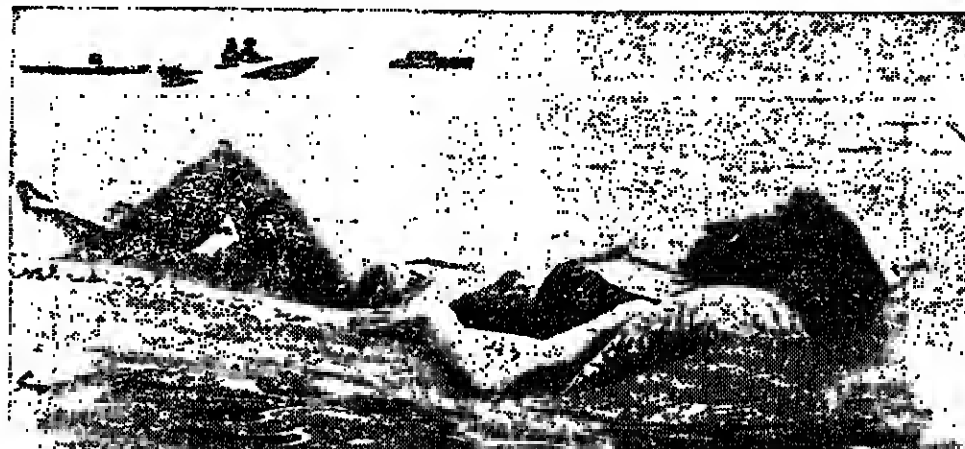
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Observer

1972 Campaigning

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON. — Campaign speech, 1972 style: Friends, patriots, Americans, decent and good human beings. . . I love people. Because people are what make America great. And I love children, love children more especially. . .



Baker

Because children are what make people. . . And I love children. Because I am a good man. Because I am a father. And know it takes love for a tiny little child—who would otherwise never know the warmth and affection of love—to grow up and become people. . .

And without people, my friends—without decent, hard-working, overtaxed, welfare-supporting, persecuted, unloved, overcharged Americans—these men are afraid to ask for sacrifice. . . That is why I am calling for the sacrifice of those children who live in the horrible, crime-ridden, poverty-stricken, rat-infested, evil-smelling inner cities of America. . .

These are the men who are enough to make your blood run cold if like you, my fellow decent, hard-working, overtaxed, welfare-supporting, persecuted, unloved, overcharged, misunderstood-by-your-own-children, Americans—if like you, a person is decent and loves children and wants only to see America become the great place that only people can help it become. . .

That my friends, is why I have called for the sacrifice of those children in those awful terrifying cities. . . Yes, we need courage. I do not deny it. Courage. But we have always found a few men of courage in perilous times. Men not afraid to call for sacrifice. . .

That is why I have said, my friends, that anybody who wants to have his child based ought to have him based right back to Africa rather than out to the suburbs. . .

That is why my fellow decent, hard-working, overtaxed, welfare-supporting, persecuted, unloved, overcharged, misunderstood-by-your-own-children, terrified-of-not-getting-all-day-protection-against-welfare-Americans—that is why a man of my courage and love for little children must. . .

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MOVING AND FORAGE—Elephant clears what's left of forest as gazelles wait to take over new turf.

By Dick Roraback

PARIS, March 19 (Herald)—Harshad Patel and Andy Anderson were at it again, and the subject was euthanasia—euthanasia, moreover, in the prime of life.

"Dammit," said Andy with great emotion, "you just can't get emotional about it. It's something that's got to be done." "It's unnatural," said Harshad. "It's a man-made solution. It's against the laws of nature."

"So elephants grazing is natural?" shouted Andy. "Like a bunch of flipping goats? Next thing you're going to be feeding them Rice Krispies. No, you've got to shoot the excess animals, you've got to crop the herd, or there'll be no herd."

"Shooting elephants is not nature's way," said Harshad with great dignity.

Reunited in Paris after half a year, Andy, a hotelier just back from Zambia and Harshad, a print-shop owner from Nairobi, were just picking up where they'd left off—a running argument as to how best to preserve and maintain the wildlife still running free in Africa's vast but ever-threatening game parks.

As a member of the governing council of—and roving ambassador for—the East African Wildlife Society, Harshad is currently exhibiting his truly extraordinary portfolio of animal photographs at the Paris Continental Hotel, the 25th

If You Were an Elephant..

stop in a safari that has taken him from Hong Kong through Belgrade and Stockholm to New York, preaching the gospel and soliciting support for the preservation of the last of the world's Edens.

The question was whether the elephants in Kenya's 8,000-square-mile Tsavo National Park, large enough to sustain some 20,000 of the tuskless, should be thinned out by "cropping" when overpopulated or be allowed to die a agonizing death from thirst and/or starvation.

Before the encroachments of "civilization," Andy pointed out, elephants, which feed primarily on a ton of tree foliage per day, would migrate as far as 1,000 miles when the food supply was exhausted.

"In times of drought or overpopulation," he explained, "they level every tree in sight. Talk about deforestation! They leave a plain, then they have to move on. Only now, if they level Tsavo, they have no place to go."

"True," said Harshad, "but then the plains animals move in—the zebra, the gazelle, the hartebeest—and they thrive. It even out. And the forest grows again."

"Yeah, in 50 or 100 years it does," said Andy, "and what happens to the elephants?"

"In Uganda's Murchison National Park they destroyed the trees too," said Harshad. "That's when we found out they'll graze in the high grass if they have to."

"I," said Andy, permitting himself an epithet of zoological origin best associated with Germaine Greer. "What I want to know is what all those romantic conservationists going to tell their grandchildren when there are no more elephants left in Tsavo because nobody would crop the herd and they knocked down all the goddam trees?"

"Well," said Harshad, "maybe we ought to ask the elephant how he feels about it."

The conversation wandered— which of East Africa's big cats is the fastest? (the cheetah, then the leopard, then the lion); how much did the translocation of Kenya's 50 roan antelope cost? (about \$12,000); can a man survive on a steady diet of salt licks and baobab bark? (no); but Harshad's idle speculation nagged the third member of the party, and later, joining the crowd at the photo exhibit, he found himself wondering aloud, "If you were an elephant, would you prefer to die?"

"Mmm," said Mylene Favre, a Swiss blonde. "I would like to die by a river. I think, with all my family around me."

"If I were an elephant," said Al Darnovsky of Paris and

his. "I'd like to die at the age of 85, stomped to a nubbin by a jealous bull—of, of course, I were an elephant."

In a corner near the automatic cocktail dispenser (a barman named Bernard), Andy Anderson had given the elephants a well-deserved rest.

"If you've got to hunt," Andy was telling a brace of business types, "the most dangerous animal in Africa is the buffalo. He's got hyper-sensitive sight, smell and hearing, and a brain that'd make an IBM machine apply for welfare."

"You would him, he doesn't sink into the bush to lick his wounds. He'll circle around you and zap your backside before you ever see him."

His personal sympathies on the side of the beleaguered buffalo, the third man blinked and moved on, still searching among the masses for an equitable solution to the problem of the elephant.

"If you were an elephant," he asked John O'Shea, a translocated Cockney, "how would you prefer to die?"

"If I were an elephant," said John, "I'd like to die on top of a mouse."

"And you, sir?" the fanatic asked a gentleman whose card identified him as P.J. d'Esclers of East African Airways.

"To tell you the truth," said P.J., "I have never put myself in the place of an elephant. I rather fancy myself more as a giraffe."

PEOPLE: Recollections Of Howard Hughes

Clifford Irving wrote the script and now everybody's getting into the act. Latest to cash in on the Howard Hughes boom is the Ladies Home Journal, whose April issue, out today, features the recollections of a host of movie actresses of their acquaintance, a film producer as well as pioneer aviator and business tycoon. Jane Russell, for example, who achieved instant stardom in the controversial Hughes house opera "The Outlaw," said "We might as well get something straight. Howard never did design the metal bar I wore in that picture." Hughes, furthermore, "hired me for 'The Outlaw' without ever seeing me in person or talking to me."

Other actresses' recollections: Anne Francis, who went with Hughes to a Los Angeles nightclub: "He asked the orchestra leader to play a waltz so we could dance. It was a jazz joint, but they played the waltz and we danced."

Loretta Young: "Howard was an ardent pursuer, but there was no romance between us. He wasn't good company from my viewpoint because he decided what to do and when to do it. . . My major memory about Howard is that he was terribly possessive about everything."

Mina Gayer: "Howard was always with gifts and after he used to fly me and my mother from one city to another just to take us to dinners."

Ginger Rogers: "Howard was one of the best dancers I ever knew, and fascinating to be with, terribly bright and intelligent. But he was immersed in his work."

Terry Moore: "I'll never forget the time Howard and I were driving in Glendale when the car ahead of us hit a dog and kept going. Howard stopped and ordered me to telephone a veterinary emergency service. Then he sat in the street, holding the bleeding, injured dog in his lap."

Yvonne De Carlo: "He even went with me while I shopped for a new suit, but he didn't like anything I tried on, so he designed a dress for me on a piece of scratch paper."

Casper the Friendly Ghost is going to the moon. So is Orion



Jane Russell

a constellation usually found elsewhere in space. Casper and Orion have been chosen by the Apollo-16 astronauts as the names for their two spacecraft scheduled to fly them to the moon beginning April 16. Capt. John Young, Lt. Col. Thomas K. Mattingly, and Lt. Col. Charles Duke will be the lunar landing ship's crew. The constellation Orion, which will be visible to the crew throughout its trip, the command ship will be named Casper after another star—a movie television cartoon.

Alan Jones sang "The Lord's Prayer." John De Main, assistant conductor at the Metropolitan Opera, played the piano. The Rev. William Genesee, who also united Tiny Tim and Mia Farrow, performed the communion.

As co-conductor Joseph Galloway, of an underworld faction in the Brooklyn mafia before 1954, Jerry Orbach Friday. The wife said she first met Galloway before he went to jail when he was selling olive oil to his grandfather in Akron, Ohio. After marriages and divorces for him, they met again in the elevator of the building where both have apartments in New York. Said Marta Curro, Orbach's wife, "He is helping Galloway write his biography. 'I'm absolutely sure that he's clean now. He has the respect of the police.'"

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Duvillard Second

Gustavo Thoeni Wins Cup

By Mike Katz

FRA LOUP, France, March 19 (UPI)—Gustavo Thoeni, who says little in four languages, let his silent skills do the talking today and won the men's World Cup for the second straight season.

Thoeni, who lives in the German-speaking part of Italy, finished second in a giant slalom, the last race of the season, to conserve the lead he gained for the first time yesterday over Henri Duvillard of France. The 20 points he gained today gave Thoeni 154 for the season.

Duvillard, who finished fourth in today's race for 11 points, wound up with 142, only two more than Edmund Bruggmann of Switzerland, today's winner. Two skiers had mathematical chances of winning the World Cup before today's race, but both—Jean-Noel Augert of France and Bernhard Russi of Switzerland—failed to place in the top ten. Augert finished with 125 points and Russi with 114.

Thoeni entered the day with a three-point lead over Duvillard and virtually clinched the title with a brilliant first run of 1 minute 17.22 seconds, 27 better than Bruggmann and 129 seconds better than Duvillard.

Drivers Give New Le Mans Passing Mark

LE MANS, France, March 19 (AP)—Swiss driver Bernard Hughes de Fierland of Belgium drove to victory here today in the first race over the much-modified course of the classic 24-Hours of Le Mans auto race. Driving a Lola T 280, they dominated the mixed field in the four-hour race and won by three laps.

The race closed two days of trials—not qualifying tests—for the 24-hour race here June 10-11 and gave drivers and team leaders a chance to discover the problems of the new 23-kilometer (13.6-mile) stretch of the circuit including nine difficult bends, but bypassing the dangerous "white corner" earlier.

Fastest in the race were the Ferrari 312S of Belgium's Jackie Ickx, in 3 minutes 4 seconds, an average speed of 227.796 kilometers an hour (141.54 mph), and Clay Regazzoni of Switzerland, in 3:44.1.

They led the modified Maseratis 600, of France's François Cevert, timed in 3:41.5. Bonnier placed fourth in the field in 3:43.5.

Drivers found the new stretch of circuit posed an interesting series of problems and was much faster than the previous public road portion.

"Now a good driver can use his skill as well as his horsepower," Cevert said.

Both Cevert and Ickx regretted that the track was now much slower, but said they preferred the more selective nature of the new circuit to the old one, where speed was the main criterion for victory.

Fittipaldi First

BRANDS HATCH, England, March 19 (AP)—Emerson Fittipaldi of Brazil won the "Race of Champions" Formula One class today, leading from the first bend and beating the lap record on the way to victory.

In a masterful display of driving, Fittipaldi, 25, drove his Lotus to a 15-second victory in the 100-mile event. Second was Mike Hailwood of Britain in a Surtees Ford, followed by Denis Hulme of New Zealand in a McLaren.

Today's race, although not a championship event, is traditionally the curtain raiser for Formula One cars in Europe and most of the big teams were using the race as a final tune-up of their machinery for the busy European program ahead.

Fittipaldi covered the 14 laps of the Brands Hatch Grand Prix circuit in 56 minutes 40.8 seconds, a race record average speed of 112.22 miles an hour.

U.S. Leads, 2-0, Over West Indies In Davis Cup

KINGSTON, Jamaica, March 19 (Reuters)—The United States took a 2-0 lead over the West Indies as it won both singles on the opening day of their American Zone Davis Cup tennis match yesterday.

Eric Van Dillen defeated Lance Lundman, 6-1, 6-4, 6-2, and Tom Gorman beat Richard Russell, 6-4, 6-2, 7-5.

Van Dillen and Stan Smith play today's doubles against Lundman and Russell and are expected to give the United States the victory in the best-of-five series.

The Scoreboard

TRACK AND FIELD—At Melbourne, Australia, Sam Querarius broke the Australian mile record at 4:05.17, a new 100-meter record at 17.8/8, set by Australian Eddie Johnson, last year.

Khapha Schuster, 15, of South Africa won the women's 1,500 meters by inches from 12-year-old Jenny Orr, the Australian women's champion. The American girl clocked 4 minutes 9 seconds.

American Wayne Collett won the 400 meters in 48.6 seconds.

Going last of the contenders on the second heat, after Bruggmann posted a blazing time of 1:09.64 on the faster, second course, the smooth-skidding Italian played it safe.

Smooth on Skis

Unlike most skiers, Thoeni doesn't attack gates, but takes a wider line through and around them. By letting his skis "run," he makes up for the longer distance his travels by going smoother and faster. Those "quiet" skis eased through the second course with no problems in 1:10.09, only .05 slower than the attacking Duvillard's time.

Then Thoeni did a very unusual thing. He showed emotion. He jumped, his arms waving, until he disappeared under a pile of newsmen and photographers. Later, after he and the women's winner, Annemarie Proell of Austria, had received the crystal World Cup, he appeared smiling and content.

Gustavo smiles in German and Italian, nods in French and English.

In any language, this has been a superlative if spotty season for the 21-year-old sometimes customs official. Injured in training, he was slow to reach top form. But by midseason, in time for the Winter Olympics at Sapporo, Japan, he was ready. At Sapporo, he took the gold medal in the giant slalom and the silver in the special slalom.

He won only one other race this season—a giant slalom last month at Heavenly Mountain, Calif. But his consistent high placings in the slaloms—he scored only four points in downhill—brought him up gradually in the cup standings and yesterday he took the lead for the first time with a second in a special slalom, won by his cousin, Roland.

There were 13 different winners of the 21 men's cup races this season and only two, Russi and Karl Schranz of Austria, now retired, won more than two. Each won three downhill.

For the United States men's team, a disappointing season ended on a disappointing note with its last finisher, Bob Cochran of Richmond, Va. 19th. The Americans won only one race, the first slalom, taken by Tyler Palmer of Keasaupee, N.H.—and won no medals at Sapporo. Palmer, fed up with the hypocritical nature of "amateur" skiing, turned professional after the Olympics.

French Girls Win

FRA LOUP, France, March 19 (Reuters)—French girls Danielle Debernard and Brita Lafforgue won giant slaloms as the women's World Cup circuit came to a close yesterday.

Miss Lafforgue's victory gave her third place with 128 points in the giant slalom standings. Annemarie Proell of Austria, who

Final Cup Standings

Rank	Name	Points
1	Gustavo Thoeni, Italy	154
2	Edmund Bruggmann, Switzerland	142
3	Henri Duvillard, France	140
4	Jean-Noel Augert, France	125
5	Bernhard Russi, Switzerland	114
6	Andreas Bachleda, Poland	109
7	Roland Thoeni, Italy	83
8	Karl Schranz, Austria	82
9	Mike Lafforgue, France	82
10	Reinhold Messner, Austria	61

Rank	Name	Points
1	Annemarie Proell, Austria	268
2	Françoise Mauch, France	187
3	Brita Lafforgue, France	128
4	Manika Keszler, Austria	120
5	Marie-Theres Nadig, Switzerland	110
6	Reda Hintermair, Germany	110
7	Wilfried Drexel, Austria	102
8	Flora Steiner, Austria	92
9	Dagmar Riegler, France	80
10	Isabelle Mir, France	69
11	Barbara Cochran, Richmond, Va.	58
12	Michelle Jacot, France	57

Rank	Name	Points
1	Edmund Bruggmann, Switzerland	2,371.13 (1,174.91, 1,064.44)
2	Gustavo Thoeni, Italy	2,370.91 (1,172.22, 1,198.69)
3	Roger Rosati-Mignod, France	2,328.23 (1,136.94, 1,191.13)
4	Manika Keszler, Austria	2,326.15 (1,133.51, 1,192.64)
5	Dagmar Riegler, France	2,326.49 (1,134.71, 1,191.78)
6	Andreas Bachleda, Poland	2,326.23 (1,134.71, 1,191.52)
7	Walter Thoeni, Italy	2,326.21 (1,134.71, 1,191.50)
8	Manika Keszler, Austria	2,326.15 (1,133.51, 1,192.64)
9	Marie-Theres Nadig, Switzerland	2,326.15 (1,133.51, 1,192.64)
10	Jean-Noel Augert, France	2,321.48 (1,128.89, 1,192.59)

MEN'S GIANT SLALOM

Rank	Name	Points
1	Danielle Debernard, France	127.75
2	Manika Keszler, Austria	126.79
3	Marie-Theres Nadig, Switzerland	126.59
4	Brita Lafforgue, France	126.25
5	Flora Steiner, Austria	125.49
6	Marie-Theres Nadig, Switzerland	125.49
7	Manika Keszler, Austria	125.49
8	Marie-Theres Nadig, Switzerland	125.49
9	Marie-Theres Nadig, Switzerland	125.49
10	Marie-Theres Nadig, Switzerland	125.49

WOMEN'S GIANT SLALOM

Rank	Name	Points
1	Danielle Debernard, France	127.75
2	Manika Keszler, Austria	126.79
3	Marie-Theres Nadig, Switzerland	126.59
4	Brita Lafforgue, France	126.25
5	Flora Steiner, Austria	125.49
6	Marie-Theres Nadig, Switzerland	125.49
7	Manika Keszler, Austria	125.49
8	Marie-Theres Nadig, Switzerland	125.49
9	Marie-Theres Nadig, Switzerland	125.49
10	Marie-Theres Nadig, Switzerland	125.49

clinched the cup more than a week ago, finished second to Miss Lafforgue yesterday after placing eighth behind Miss Debernard.

Miss Proell finished with 268 points in winning her second consecutive cup. Francoise Mauch of France, out of action since she injured her leg while practicing in Sapporo, was second with 187 points.

French Coach Quits

FRA LOUP, France, March 19 (AP)—Jean Bergeron today quit as coach of the French ski team which failed to win a gold medal at the Sapporo, Japan, winter Olympics.

Joseph Comiti, Secretary of State for Sports and Youth Affairs, announced "Sapporo was the end of an era for French skiing. The results obtained by the French team have shown the necessity to take rapid steps for a pickup in all sections, Alpine skiing, Nordic skiing and ice sports."

In charge of the French ski team since 1970, Bergeron was bitter after the Olympics. He returned to France to supervise the younger skiers, but had to make a trip to the United States in response to rumblings of discontent from the touring men's and women's teams.

U.S. Muscle and Women Beat Russia in Track

By Neil Amdur

RICHMOND, March 19 (UPI)—John Craft upstaged an Olympic champion, George Frenn, ended a personal hangover, and a pretty 16-year-old California schoolgirl named Debbie Heald dispelled another myth about American women.

In the first indoor meet of the United States-Soviet Union track and field series, American men and women concluded their pre-Olympic indoor campaigns Friday night with convincing team victories at the Coliseum.

The American men won, 79-69. The real surprise was the 55-43 triumph by the young United States women's squad, only the second time that American women have beaten their Soviet counterparts and the latest indication of the interest and depth of the sport in the United States.

The final point totals, however, seemed insignificant beside the outstanding individual performances. There was, for instance, Craft's leap of 55 feet 5 inches in the triple jump—the finest effort ever by an American, outdoors or indoors.

Black Hawks Tie to Clinch West Title

TORONTO, March 19 (UPI)—Left-winger Bobby Hull's 44th goal of the season and the 59th of his career at 14 minutes 14 seconds of the third period enabled the Chicago Black Hawks to tie the Toronto Maple Leafs, 2-2, last night and clinch first place in the National Hockey League's West Division.

After a scoreless first period, Hull's brother, Dennis, scored his 26th goal of the season with the Hawks playing a man short. But the Leafs came back as left-winger Paul Henderson notched his 33d and 34th goals at 9:20 of the second period and 1:40 of the third.

Canadians 4, Stars 3

Yvan Cournoyer scored his 42d goal of the season and added an assist as Montreal extended its undefeated string to 12 games with a 4-3 victory over Minnesota.

The Canadians, who have lost only one game in their last 24, took a 1-0 first-period lead when Cournoyer set up Marc Tardif while the North Stars had a man in the penalty box.

Rangers 5, Flyers 3

New York scored four goals in the third period, the last two within a two-minute span, to defeat Philadelphia, 5-3. Brad Park's power-play goal at 11:32 of the third period broke a 2-2 tie.

Greg Polis' second goal of the game with 3:11 left gave Pittsburgh a 4-4 tie with Los Angeles.

NHL Standings

Rank	Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
1	New York	47	12	10	104	227	152
2	Montreal	44	16	10	98	207	152
3	Los Angeles	31	23	17	79	201	238
4	Buffalo	28	25	17	73	180	221
5	Pittsburgh	27	27	17	71	184	227
6	Los Angeles	18	47	8	44	186	285

Friday's Games

Rank	Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
1	New York	47	12	10	104	227	152
2	Montreal	44	16	10	98	207	152
3	Los Angeles	31	23	17	79	201	238
4	Buffalo	28	25	17	73	180	221
5	Pittsburgh	27	27	17	71	184	227
6	Los Angeles	18	47	8	44	186	285



HE HAD A HAMMER—George Frenn of the U.S. track and field team set a world record of 74 feet 2 3/4 inches in the hammer throw in a meet against the Soviet squad.

It was only the second time in the 11-meet dual competition that the Soviets had not won the triple jump, an event dominated in recent years by Viktor Saneyev, the 1968 Olympic gold medalist. Saneyev, who jumped 55 1/4 feet last week at the European championships, settled for third place Friday night.

Craft, 24, won the national indoor title last month in New York and has emerged as America's top triple jumper.

A capacity crowd of 9,000, at times awed by a major track promotion, provided an enthusiastic setting despite some bomb threats and the appearance outside of a local group that issued leaflets protesting Soviet policy toward Soviet Jews. The demonstration was quiet.

The loudest noise of the night erupted when Miss Heald began to close on Tamara Pangelova, the European champion, coming off the last turn of the women's mile.

In her first taste of international competition, Miss Heald overtook her Soviet rival 20 yards from the finish. A simultaneous reception that matched the one for Gerry Lindgren's memorable triumph at 10,000 meters eight years ago spurred the LAMARCA, Calif., high school junior to victory by five yards in 4:38.5, an American indoor record, and almost nine seconds faster than she had ever run the mile.

"Oh, my God!" Miss Heald gasped when a timer showed her the official watch after the race. "I can't believe that. It's like a dream. I was running for second."

Soviet women have dominated the distance events in this series, and Miss Pangelova had set a world indoor record in the 1,500 only last week.

U.S.-Soviet Union Track Summaries

MEN'S EVENTS

500-YARD: 1. Vladimir Semashkin, USSR, 1:08.4; 2. Bruce Fischer, Syracuse, N.Y., 1:09.7.

1,000-YARD: 1. USA, John Lovett, New York, 2:34.3; 2. Boris Yeliseyev, USSR, 2:34.3; 3. John Lovett, New York, 2:34.3; 4. Boris Yeliseyev, USSR, 2:34.3; 5. John Lovett, New York, 2:34.3; 6. Boris Yeliseyev, USSR, 2:34.3; 7. John Lovett, New York, 2:34.3; 8. Boris Yeliseyev, USSR, 2:34.3; 9. John Lovett, New York, 2:34.3; 10. Boris Yeliseyev, USSR, 2:34.3; 11. John Lovett, New York, 2:34.3; 12. Boris Yeliseyev, USSR, 2:34.3; 13. John Lovett, New York, 2:34.3; 14. Boris Yeliseyev, USSR, 2:34.3; 15. John Lovett, New York, 2:34.3; 16. Boris Yeliseyev, USSR, 2:34.3; 17. John Lovett, New York, 2:34.3; 18. Boris Yeliseyev, USSR, 2:34.3; 19. John Lovett, New York, 2:34.3; 20. Boris Yeliseyev, USSR, 2:34.3; 21. John Lovett, New York, 2:34.3; 22. Boris Yeliseyev, USSR, 2:34.3; 23. John Lovett, New York, 2:34.3; 24. Boris Yeliseyev, USSR, 2:34.3; 25. John Lovett, New York, 2:34.3; 26. Boris Yeliseyev, USSR, 2:34.3; 27. John Lovett, New York, 2:34.3; 28. Boris Yeliseyev, USSR, 2:34.3; 29. 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Britain Ends Official Probe Into 'Bloody Sunday' Deaths

By Bernard Weinraub
LONDON, March 20 (UPI)—An official British inquiry ended today into the killings of 13 Roman Catholics during a civil rights march in Londonderry on Jan. 30.

Announcing the end of the month-long inquiry, Lord Widgery, the lord chief justice of England, said: "The real business now begins."

Lord Widgery will now prepare a report for Reginald Maudling, the home secretary, who set up the inquiry after British paratroopers opened fire on the demonstrators in Londonderry's "Bloody Sunday." The paratroopers claimed that demonstrators attacked them with nail bombs and guns. Catholics in Londonderry maintained that the paratrooper attack was unprovoked.

Lord Widgery—who heard 115 witnesses and examined more than 200 photographs—is expected to complete his report within two weeks. The document will probably be released shortly thereafter.

Still Key Questions
Key questions about "Bloody Sunday" remain unanswered. The most crucial is whether or not gunmen were active in the nearby Bogside district during the march.

Independent witnesses, including journalists, insisted that they saw no bombs thrown, but several said that they heard shots from the crowd. Numerous soldiers described how they came under fire, and one officer said he shot a man who was "in a nail-bomb throwing position."

Maj. Gen. Robert Ford, commander of land forces in Ulster, said that he heard rifle fire and told an assistant: "That was awfully heavy firing."

But James D. McSparran, representing relatives of 12 of the 13 dead, said: "The only army casualty was a soldier who shot himself in the foot. Not one military vehicle with a bullet hole has been produced. . . . There were no traces of a bomb having exploded and not one of the hundreds of photographs taken during the incident shows a civilian with a weapon."

Conflicts Cited
Another question was whether or not the paratroopers had fired indiscriminately. The army stressed that all soldiers were told that fire should be aimed at "identified targets" only. This conflict with testimony from Catholics that the army firing was indiscriminate and that some paratroopers fired from the hip without warning.

There was also the question—widely discussed in Irish newspapers—whether the army was seeking to use the demonstration "to flush the underground Irish Republican Army into the open." The army has maintained that its role purpose was to prevent violence in Londonderry.

The hearings were conducted in two parts. Witnesses were heard in Coleraine, Northern Ireland, and summing-up speeches were made in London.

Today, shortly before the inquiry ended, John Stocker,

French Reds Ask Leftist Front on EEC Referendum

PARIS, March 20 (UPI)—The French Communist party today called on the country's leftists to take a common stand on the forthcoming national referendum to approve the enlargement of the European Economic Community.

Georges Marchais, the party's deputy secretary-general, termed the referendum, called by President Georges Pompidou, an "internal political maneuver" and urged the various factions of France's left to unite. He gave no suggestion of what the common stand should be, however.

The Socialists favor French participation in the Common Market while the Communists have traditionally opposed it.

Mr. Pompidou announced the referendum during a news conference last Thursday. It will decide whether Frenchmen favor the proposed enlargement of the Common Market to include Great Britain, Ireland, Denmark and Norway.

Sources close to the government have said that April 23 will soon be officially announced as the date of the referendum.

Mr. Marchais, speaking at a news conference, said: "It is a trap that we hope [the left] will be able to avoid. To this end we are advocating a common stand."

Barzel Begins Talks In Paris Today

BONN, March 20 (AP)—West German opposition leader Rainer Barzel is scheduled to hold two days of political talks in Paris beginning tomorrow, a party spokesman said today.

The Christian Democratic leader is to meet first with Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas and later with President Georges Pompidou, the spokesman said.

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U.K. Planning Economic Aid, Easing of Ulster Internment

(Continued from Page 1)
parent reference to Sen. Edward Kennedy, who has repeatedly called for the troops to get out.

As for the relocation of Northern Ireland's two halves, Ulster will stay within the United Kingdom, he said, as long as a majority so insists.

However, the home secretary observed that this policy placed a great burden on British troops and cost the taxpayers extensive subsidies. Therefore, he said, in order obviously addressed to the Protestant majority, the people of Northern Ireland must do their part, "even at a cost to your own ambition."

Until the government publishes the details of its plan, it is difficult to judge whether it will be bold enough to separate Ulster's Catholics from the Irish Republican Army and yet not so sweeping as to unleash armed resistance by the Protestants.

Mr. Maudling spoke in a debate demanded by the opposition Labor party aimed at censuring the government for delaying its peace plan. The initiative has been under intensive discussion here since Mr. Heath first hinted at it on Feb. 6. The Conservative party holds a 26-vote edge over all the other Commons groups combined and thus turned back the challenge easily, 294 to 257.

But Labor probably scored some of the political points at which it was shooting and may have heightened the government's sense of urgency.

In an eloquent, 25-minute

3,500 Police Hail Agnew Appraisal Of Law, Order

NEW YORK, March 20 (UPI)—Vice-President Agnew told a receptive gathering of 3,500 New York City policemen yesterday that he and the Nixon administration stood for "diligent, strict law enforcement" as opposed to liberal "agonizing" over the causes of crime.

The Vice-President flew here from Washington for his 10-minute surprise appearance at the police department's annual Holy Name Society communion breakfast. At least half his time in the Grand Ballroom of the New York Hilton Hotel was spent acknowledging the cheers, whistles and applause of the men.

He said that despite "fatuous attacks on our institutions" perpetrated by "radicals who have penetrated and perverted our universities, our media and certainly in some cases our law enforcement," respect for police work was increasing.

"When it comes to the point of whether this Nixon administration, and particularly myself as an individual, is going to prefer the kind of diligent, strict law enforcement that's necessary to protect this country of ours, or whether we're going to agonize over the root causes and conditions of crime that's used as an excuse for some people to commit crime, I'll stick to law enforcement every time," Mr. Agnew said.

After he left, Msgr. Joseph A. Dunne, the toastmaster, read a telegram from Mayor John V. Lindsay expressing regret that he could not attend. The toast and eulogies for that statement were as thunderous as the cheers for the Vice-President had been.

Mr. Agnew said that the common stand should be, however.

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Lord Widgery

speech, Harold Wilson, leader of the Labor opposition, charged that the government's delay had intensified the crisis.

"The mood has worsened from doubt and anxiety," he said, "to fear of a worsening situation that could extend to this side of the water."

The longer the government puts off its plan, he said, the greater become the demands from the Catholic side. This Mr. Wilson termed "the law of diminishing acceptability."

Like other speakers, he noted that Protestant extremists have been gaining ground, a fact brought home forcibly last Saturday when a former Ulster minister, William Craig, called at a mass Belfast rally for the preparation of a list of persons to be "liquidated."

Mr. Wilson also revealed that on his trip to Dublin last week he had met with three unnamed leaders of the Provisional Sinn Fein, the political wing of the more violent IRA branch. Presumably, the group included Roy Brady, the Sinn Fein president and former "chief of staff" for the Provisional IRA.

Mr. Wilson said he told the trio that violence would not bring a settlement, that their demands for "unilateral armistice" without the withdrawal of troops and abolition of the Ulster government were unacceptable and that only elected leaders should take part in any negotiation.

He did not reveal the Sinn Fein response. It could not have been favorable, because the organization's leaders have been seeking a role in the peace talks.

Mr. Wilson also said that Labor should not reject the government package even if it was not enough. Instead, he said, Labor should welcome those portions which it could approve and build on them.

The sharpest inter-party clash came when James Callaghan, home minister in the last Labor government, blamed the delay on the government's failure to make Ulster its first priority.

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Bonn Parties More Divided As Result of Moscow Speech

BONN, March 20 (UPI)—Soviet Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev's comments today on the Bonn-Moscow treaty appeared to have the effect of heightening the differences between the treaty's backers and opponents within West Germany.

Most observers, pointing to Mr. Brezhnev's warning about new cold-war confrontations if the treaties with Russia and Poland are not ratified, thought the Soviet intervention would make Chancellor Willy Brandt's position more difficult.

The Soviet leader's implied threats, they said, would probably stiffen the resolve of the Christian Democratic opposition to maintain its hostility to the treaty. This impression was borne out by the initial reaction from government and opposition.

Mr. Brandt's spokesman, Con-

Polish Party Claims Gierek Election Gains Before Detailed Vote Is Made Public

WARSAW, March 20 (Reuters).—The Polish Communist party today described yesterday's parliamentary elections as a national vote of confidence in the year-old regime of party chief Edward Gierek.

The Polish news agency said tonight that 21,254,431 people voted, a turnout of 97.94 percent. Excluding about 5,000 invalidated votes, 98.53 percent of the votes were cast for the Communist-dominated National Unity Front, it said. Mr. Gierek won 98.80 percent of the valid votes in Sosnowiec and becomes one of the 460 members elected to the Sejm (parliament).

Only the detailed results, expected tomorrow, will show whether the electorate voiced any dissatisfaction by changing the order of candidates printed on the ballot sheets.

The elections were advanced by a year to bring deputies closer into line with the political and economic reform program of Mr. Gierek.

Mr. Gierek came to power in December, 1970, after severe food price rises in northern Poland led to the downfall of his predecessor as party chief, Wladyslaw Gomulka.

Mr. Gierek has drawn up plans to overhaul the limping economy while raising wages and living standards.

The Communist party daily, Trybuna Ludu, said today that "the nation gave a spontaneous expression of confidence" in Mr. Gierek.

Gierek could select four or five candidates from a slate of seven or eight names presented in 50 electoral districts. Prominent party and government officials always figure at the top of the ballot list, and voters are gently urged not to change the order.

In the 1969 elections, several party leaders, such as head of state Jozef Cyrankiewicz, had low popularity ratings at the polls.

The Sejm's first task will be the election of a successor to Mr. Cyrankiewicz, who must step down because he did not stand as a deputy.

Prof. Henryk Jablonski, education minister and Politburo member, is almost certain to replace the veteran party and government leader.

The new Sejm will show major changes—only 168 deputies who sat in the last parliament ran as candidates this time. Many of the new men are experts in economics, science and administration.

Erim Sees Waldheim

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., March 20 (AP)—Turkish Premier Nihat Erim called on UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim today to discuss world matters in general and the Cyprus question in particular. The talk also was attended by Turkish Foreign Minister Haluk Bayulken.

Mr. Erim said he had a carefully worded statement that characterized the views of Mr. Brezhnev's more ominous words as "overstating the case."

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White House Leads Drive Against ITT Memo

By Sanford J. Ungar
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The effort includes feeding negative material about Mr. Anderson and other information to be used in the hearings to Republican members of the Senate and to the press.

In its campaign to disprove the implications in the memorandum allegedly written by ITT lobbyist Dita D. Beard the White House has also used the resources of the Republican National Committee, the Committee for the Re-election of the President and the Justice Department.

The most dramatic success so far came Friday night when Mrs. Beard, through her attorney, released a statement calling the memo a fraud. The announcement in Denver was timed to coincide with a simultaneous release of her statement in Washington by Senate Republican leader Hugh Scott.

Response Expected
Both from the Senate and the White House there were repeated hints last week that there would be a major development relating to the disputed memorandum, and when it came, it was no secret that the administration, through contacts with the attorney, David W. Fleming, had known well in advance what Mrs. Beard's official response would be.

Mr. Fleming and another lawyer for Mrs. Beard, both of whom are active in Republican affairs in California, were in Washington for several days last week consulting with Senate Republican aides and ITT officers.

The memorandum, published by Mr. Anderson three weeks ago, directly linked settlement of three anti-trust cases against ITT by the Justice Department to the corporation's offer of several hundred thousand dollars to bring this year's Republican National Convention to San Diego.

Acting Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst requested the Judiciary Committee hearings on the Beard memo and other charges made by Mr. Anderson to clear up any "cloud" over his nomination for the cabinet post.

But by last Friday the White House, reportedly on the personal instructions of President Nixon, was coordinating an attempt to end the hearings as quickly as possible.

After a seven-man subcommittee postponed its plans for a trip to Denver to interview Mrs. Beard in her hospital room, Sen. Marlow W. Cook, R., Ky.—a leader of the administration effort—vowed to "do everything in my power" to prevent any other witnesses from being called until Mrs. Beard has testified.

Once Mrs. Beard has been heard from, and has presumably reaffirmed her statement, Republicans on the Judiciary Committee are expected to push for adjournment of the hearings.

They will argue, as does the White House, that no improprieties have been demonstrated and that the Senate should move to confirm Mr. Kleindienst as attorney general.

But Democrats on the committee will continue pushing for a full exploration of the ITT affair, including testimony from White House aide Peter M. Flanigan and about a dozen other witnesses.

Caught in the middle is the committee chairman, Sen. James O. Eastland, D., Miss., who is sympathetic to Mr. Kleindienst and the Justice Department but is under pressure from his Democratic colleagues to permit the hearings to continue.

Mr. Steward also was accused of having "stepped in and ordered" David Stutz, an IRS special investigator, "to lay off" an investigation that had purportedly turned up evidence that the \$2,008 was "part of a much larger scheme to illegally funnel thousands of dollars into political campaigns" from companies controlled by Mr. Smith. It is a violation of the Corrupt Practices Act for a corporation to contribute to the campaign of any candidate for federal office.

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During a criminal investigation of tax evasion by Alessio in 1970, the magazine said, Mr. Smith "went to Washington to plead Alessio's cause in person to President Nixon."

Smith's Denial
Mr. Smith, in an interview with Life, denied this. He also denied that any of his companies had channeled money illegally to political campaigns and said he had never had a financial interest in Barnes-Champ advertising.

Within days of the alleged Washington trip, Life said, a federal grand jury investigation was suspended. It was later resumed, after FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover personally notified the White House that the case should be prosecuted. Ultimately Alessio was indicted, convicted and sentenced to a three-year prison term.

Last night, the director of public information for the Justice Department, John W. Rushen, released a statement that said in part:

"The Department of Justice states unequivocally that there has been no 'White House influence or attempted influence, direct or indirect, in the department's investigations and prosecutions. The department has proceeded properly and vigorously and without favoritism to anyone.'"

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